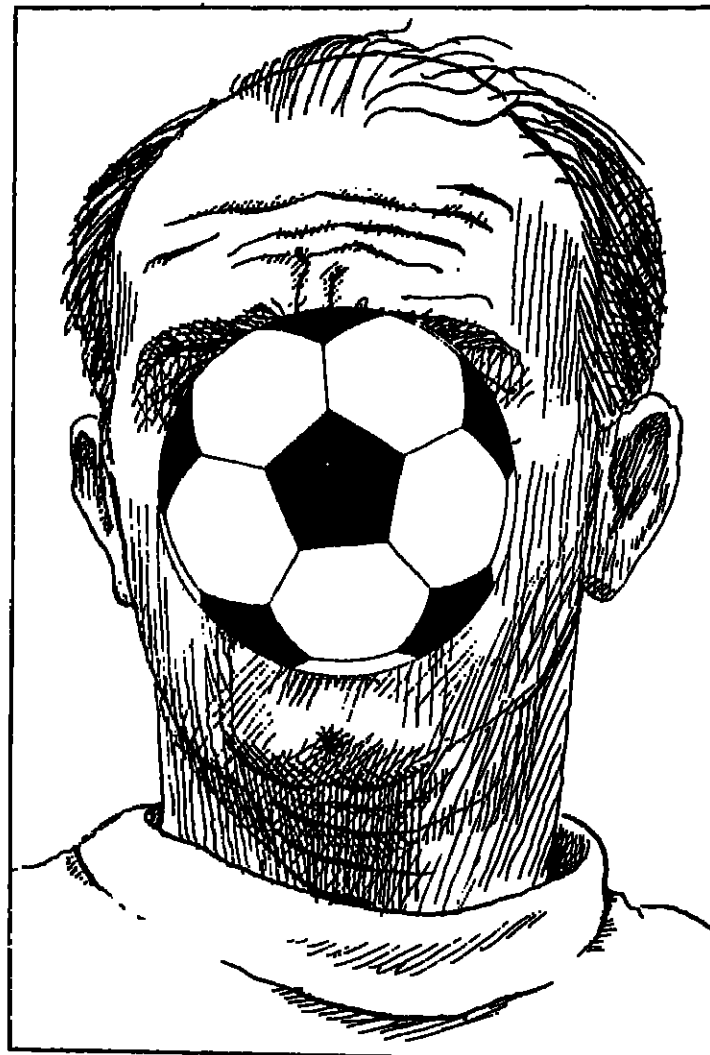


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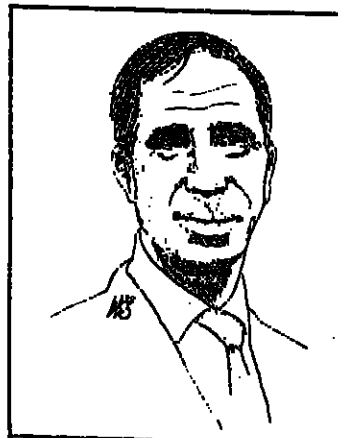
QUESTION 1 QUESTION 2

■ As hosts for the 1990 World Cup finals, Italy must in my view be counted among the favourites. On five previous occasions, the host country has gone on to win the tournament. Italy last hosted a World Cup in 1934 when, under manager Vittorio Pozzo, it beat Czechoslovakia 2-1 after extra-time in the final in Rome. Four years later in Paris, the Italians defeated Hungary 4-2 to retain the Jules Rimet Trophy. Two players, Giuseppe Meazza and Giovanni Ferraris, won winner's medals for Italy in both 1934 and 1938. However, one member of the Italian team in the 1934 final played for another country in another World Cup final. Who was the player and for which other team did he play?

■ The 1950 World Cup series in Brazil was the first for 12 years following World War II. Having rejoined FIFA - the game's governing body - in 1946, one country was making its very first appearance in the finals. The team's line-up included a man who some years later was appointed boss of the national squad, leading it to World Cup success in a final, for one, shall certainly never forget. However, this man's hopes of achieving World Cup glory as a player were virtually dashed in 1950 by a centre-forward named Larry Gaetjens in what was the biggest upset in international football at that time. Can you tell me this man's name?

WHO WILL MAKE IT?

Argentina The 'Gauchos' want a third gold



Coach Salvador
Bilardo of Argentina

THE COMPLAINTS of superstar Diego Armando Maradona ("prearranged draw") and national trainer Carlos Bilardo about the alleged severity of the defending World Champions' opposition in the preliminary rounds of the World Cup are as laughable as they are contradictory in the face of Argentina's own high-flying claims. Bilardo leaves no room for doubt as to his goal of bringing the \$300,000 Cup back to the land of the Gauchos for a third time, following 1978 and 1986. On their tenth appearance at the World Cup, the Argentinians not only want to draw level with three-time World Champions Brazil and Italy, but also to perform the masterpiece of taking the World Cup back to South America from Europe - a feat accomplished only by South American rivals Brazil in Sweden in 1958.

It is between Europe and Ar-

gentina that Bilardo's problems lie. As a result of galloping inflation in Argentina, most of its football stars have followed the scent of money and landed well-paying jobs in Europe. Bilardo, who resisted the advances of top European clubs and even refused a 1.5-million-dollar offer from Saudi Arabia, has had to recall 14 "legionnaires" from five European nations. For example: Maradona from Napoli, goalie Pumpido from Seville, Burruchaga (scorer of the winning third goal in the Mexico final against West

Germany) from Nantes, Ruggeri from Madrid, Valdano's successor Caniggia from Bergamo, Gorosito from Tirol of Basualdo from Stuttgart. No wonder then, that Bilardo made the not unwise suggestion of holding training camps at best in Italy. He gathers together the remaining World Cup candidates left in Argentina during the week, so that he can put them at the disposal of their respective clubs for championship games.

The 54-year-old gynaecologist, national trainer since 1983, is going to need a lucky hand to fit the pieces in the player puzzle in Italy together properly. Trying to harmonise parts of a team which, compact in defence, is dead-end on low-risk football based on safety first tactics, is all causing Bilardo's headaches. Not so Argentina's "enfant terrible" Diego Maradona. "Bilardo, crafty but not always understood, puts limitless trust in spite of Maradona's eccentricities - into 'the hand of God' - the extension of his own arm on the football pitch. Bilardo: 'I have the support of the best player in the world'.

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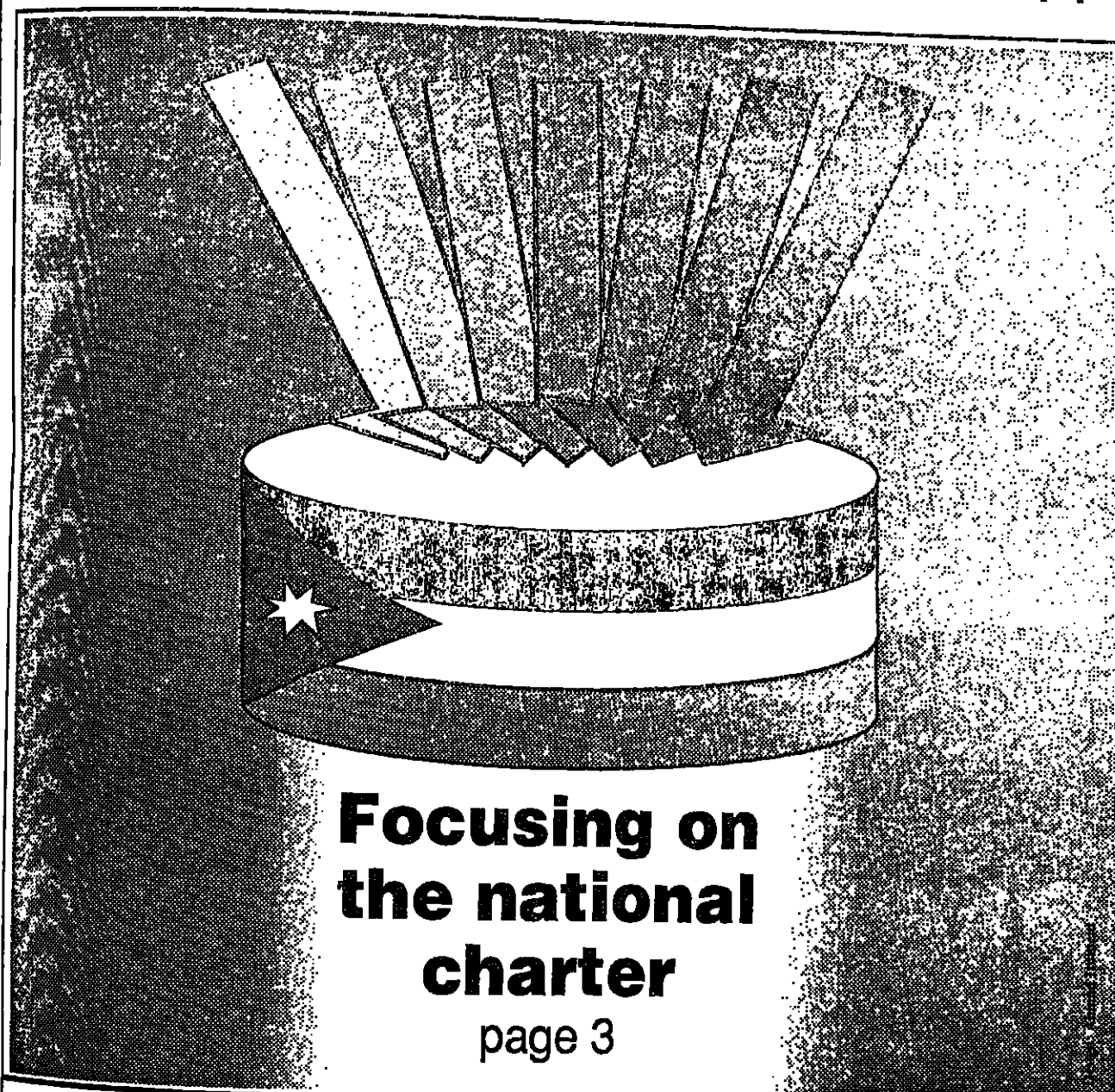
The Star

Jordan's political, economic and cultural weekly

Amman, 12-18 April 1990

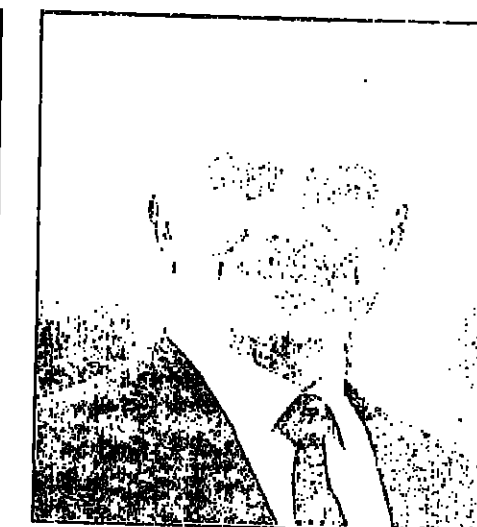
اسبوعية سياسية مستقلة

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Franz Beckenbauer challenges
The Star readers in the first of a
series of questions on the World
Cup championships

The 1990 World Cup Contest

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Details on the back page

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Queen Noor inspects development project in Suweimeh

AMMAN (Star) - Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday made a follow up visit to Suweimeh village, northeast of the Dead Sea, where she reviewed progress in the "Quality of Life Development Project," and joined the villagers in a number of development and construction activities.

During the visit, Queen Noor attended a meeting of the village Development Council and visited the health centre which offers health education classes to the women of the village. She also visited the animal feed distribution outlet in Suweimeh and Jordan's Co-operative Organisation branch in the village, and in-

spected a number of goat houses and gardens which the villagers have started within the framework of the project.

The "Quality of Life Development Project" is being implemented by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation in co-operation with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organisation. In its first phase, it will benefit three villages in the various parts of the country and will later involve 12 other villages.

The project aims at enhancing the quality of life in the underdeveloped areas of the Kingdom through the encouragement of a positive life style.

American executives share expertise with private sector

AMMAN (Star) -- In co-operation with the Ministry of Planning, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has granted \$250,000 to the International Executive Service Corps (IESC) to implement activities as requested by Jordan's private sector during the coming year.

IESC volunteers have completed 101 projects for 85 Jordanian clients to date under the grant which runs from 1983-1991 at a cost of \$2.6 million. Clients have included private voluntary organisations, pharmaceutical companies, electrical manufacturers, banking institutions, and other businesses.

In response to a request from a Jordanian firm, IESC recruits a highly experienced retired American executive or technical advisor to provide consultation and hands-on help with a specific problem. The volunteer advisor is selected for each assignment on the basis of long career experience in the same field of business as the organisation requesting the assistance.

While the volunteer's travel and living costs are covered by the USAID grant, the volunteer donates his or her time and work. Volunteers work only in the interest of their Jordanian clients, and have no obligation to any American company.

On the record

● Consultations are underway among member states of the Arab Co-operation Council (ACC) to set up an institution for the training of diplomats in Amman.

● Mr Nabih Shagari, a senior official at the Hashemite Royal Court, has assumed the responsibilities of Chief of Protocol as former Chief of Protocol Mr Fawaz Abu Tayeh was appointed ambassador at the Foreign Ministry.

● A proposal to exempt citizens working abroad from doing their military service if they pay a sum of \$12,000 to the Treasury is currently under study.

● A major reshuffle among officials at the Foreign Ministry is expected to take place by the end of June.

● The Ministry of Education has so far reinstated 191 teachers out of 291 teachers who were dismissed from work for political reasons, ministry sources have said.

● Minister of Tourism Mr Abdul Karim Al Kabaili Tuesday discussed with the Mexican ambassador in Amman means of promoting co-operation between Jordan and Mexico in the field of tourism.

Focus on Parliament

By Ahmad Al Husban

● President of the Finance Committee at the Lower House of Parliament Dr Abdullah Ensour has said that the majority of the people, at least those he has met in cities, villages and camps, do not want political parties in the country because they look at them with the experience of the past in their minds.

As for those who want political parties to function in the Kingdom, he said that the majority of them want no limitations on the number of parties on the basis that weak ones that enjoy no popular support will not survive for a long time.

Dr Ensour expressed fear that pluralism will carry us to a state of confusion similar to that of Israel where large parties control smaller ones.

He said that there is no fear that every group of 100 persons or a branch of a tribe will form their own parties, thus creating conflicts and disunity.

National charter will not substitute the constitution

'Social contract must be pivoted on democracy'

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN - His Majesty King Hussein affirmed on Tuesday that society must be bound by a social contract that is pivoted on democracy and founded on the constitution.

Addressing a 60-member Royal Commission that was named on Monday to draw the national charter that would regulate the political life in the country, King Hussein said that "constitutional parliamentary life is our common choice, and the path from which there will be no turning back."

King Hussein said that "our task at this phase is to draw a national charter that achieves a national consensus" in preparation for the practice of political pluralism which is another corner stone of democracy.

Political pluralism constitutes the threads of different colours that weave the fabric of national unity and none should claim monopoly on truth, the King told the Royal Commission in which most political trends in Jordan are represented.

If democracy is to be the means to build and mobilise, the King said, it is important that agreement on a broad and flexible framework for national action is achieved. "This framework will be the charter," he said.

King Hussein stressed that the charter will not be a substitute for the constitution, but will posit basic visions and national concepts that determine the functioning of the state.

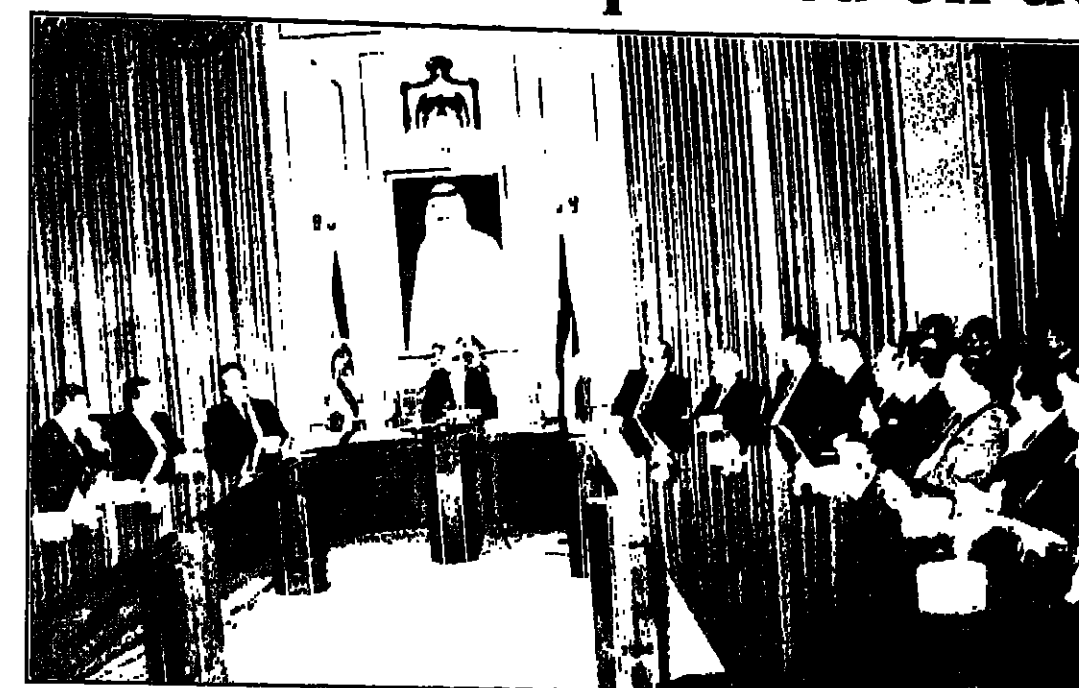
He said that the charter, which should embody the foundations on which the Kingdom is based, will regulate the state's various activities in politics, economy, security, social affairs and culture.

In the light of changes which resulted from national development and inter-action with the world, some of our basic national concepts need to be clarified, while others from past decades need to be revised," King Hussein told the commission.

King Hussein said that Jordan's experiment with political pluralism in the past was not positive because "most political organisations in these days (1950s) did not confirm to legitimate and universally accepted conventions, and the position of their followers were dictated by the positions of their leaders abroad."

He said that the leaders of these parties overlooked the most important principle of democracy that nobody has a monopoly on truth, "and some of them went as far as to regard the regime that gave them this democratic umbrella as an enemy that should be liquidated."

King Hussein said that democracy is not an end in itself, but a way of life and a means to achieve public goals. He said that democracy has its ugly face which manifests itself when people who practice it pursue their narrow interests over the general good, or when they stray from ethical values in their dealings



His Majesty King Hussein addressing members of the Royal Commission on national Charter Tuesday

with other nations.

"The nations that colonised most of the peoples of Asia and Africa for hundreds of years have the oldest democratic traditions, and the country that occupies Palestine, suppressing and terrorising its people also has a democratic system," King Hussein said.

King Hussein also warned against the negative effects of involving the army in politics. He said it is necessary to uphold the principle of "keeping the army professional, distant from political strife, shielding the country and the great Arab nation. This," he said, "will remain our most sacred principle."

King Hussein reiterated Jordan's commitment to help the Palestinian people saying that their just cause is a historic part of its national commitment.

"Jordan will continue to exert all available (efforts) to support the struggle of the Palestinian people under their national leadership, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) until they achieve their just objectives of freedom and independence on their national soil," the King said.

King Hussein re-affirmed Jordan's adherence to its national identity which is derived from its Arab Islamic culture. "Our spiritual heritage is the corner stone of our Arab culture, the basis of our existence, and the bedrock of our social coherence and moral well-being," he said.

The King said that the building of Jordan was achieved in a spirit of tolerance, moderation, and enlightened debate.

He said the problems and challenges facing the nation are neither illusions nor mere utterances, but material facts and real problems related to the resources of Jordan, its location and its national standpoint

Reactions

Head of the Royal Commission, former Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat said on Monday that the commission will meet early next week to decide on its

sions during which it puts forward a general perception of the charter. He said that entrusting sub-committees with the work of the commission would lead to disagreement. "Sub-committees should work on and execute the general perception of the whole commission," he said.

Members of the commission represent all political shades in Jordan's political spectrum but some observers maintain the commission was not far in its composition in terms of the percentage of representation of the country's various political trends.

A member of the commission who spoke to The Star on the condition of anonymity said that the percentage of pro-government representatives in the committee is larger than that of any other political trend. He hoped however that every body will work in good intentions and that there will be no attempts on part of some members to impose certain ideologies on the commission.

Other members of the commission, however, believed the composition of the commission was convincing and in harmony with the democratic spirit of the country.

Dr Jamal al Sha'r told Ad-Dustour Arabic daily that all political trends in the Kingdom were represented in the commission and this shows the awareness of the leadership of the importance of national consensus.

Member of the Lower House of Parliament Mr Fakhri Qawar told The Star in an earlier interview that he fails to see any need for the charter as a fully-activated Jordanian constitution can serve as a regulator of the political life of the country.

Dr Abdullah Ensour, president of the Finance Committee at the Lower House of Parliament who was named member of the commission said that the charter could be described as a national

document that organises "the affairs of our lives in light of the constitution." He said the charter will not conflict with or contradict the constitution but will add to it or explain it.

"Some say if the constitution is not complete, then finish it, and if it is wrong then correct it, but this cannot be done because constitutions are usually condensed, general, and lasting," he told The Star.

He said that the charter will explain the people's attitudes towards issues like Arab unity, economy, the Palestinian problem and such issues are not and cannot be included in the constitution.

The charter, he said, will also clarify our position on political parties in the Kingdom and will determine the "number of colours in the country's political spectrum."

Some Jordanians do not want political parties at all, while others want a limited number of them and there are those who want no limitations on either the number or the ideologies of political parties, he said. He said that "we have to know what is right in order to avoid the mistakes of the past and the sour taste we had in the fifties."

Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Mr Suleiman Arar could not be reached to comment on this issue by The Star but he said in an earlier interview that the House demanded that the charter goes through the legal channels, foremost among which is the parliament.

Commenting on the constitutionality of the charter Arar said that "I'm not concerned with all these matters, what matters to me is the charter." He said that if the clauses of the charter were "good, complete, suitable, and easy to implement, and if they realise the aspirations of our people for the emergence of political parties, then I believe that will be enough."

Dr Khamhawi said the charter should be presented to the Parliament first. He said he sees no reason why this should not be done as the deputies are representatives of the people and they will enrich the charter.

Dr Khamhawi said that it will be unacceptable if the charter gives people less than the constitution entitles them to, hoping that the charter will be "a step ahead."

Dr Khamhawi said "we don't want the charter to be too detailed that it would limit the freedom of the citizens and their abilities to cope with future changes, or too general, so that some people might interpret it the way they like in the future."

Dr Khamhawi said that the people should be given time to study and understand the charter once it is finished before they are asked to vote on it.

Members of the commission contacted by The Star failed to anticipate a date for completing the charter but many agreed that it will take four-six months at least.

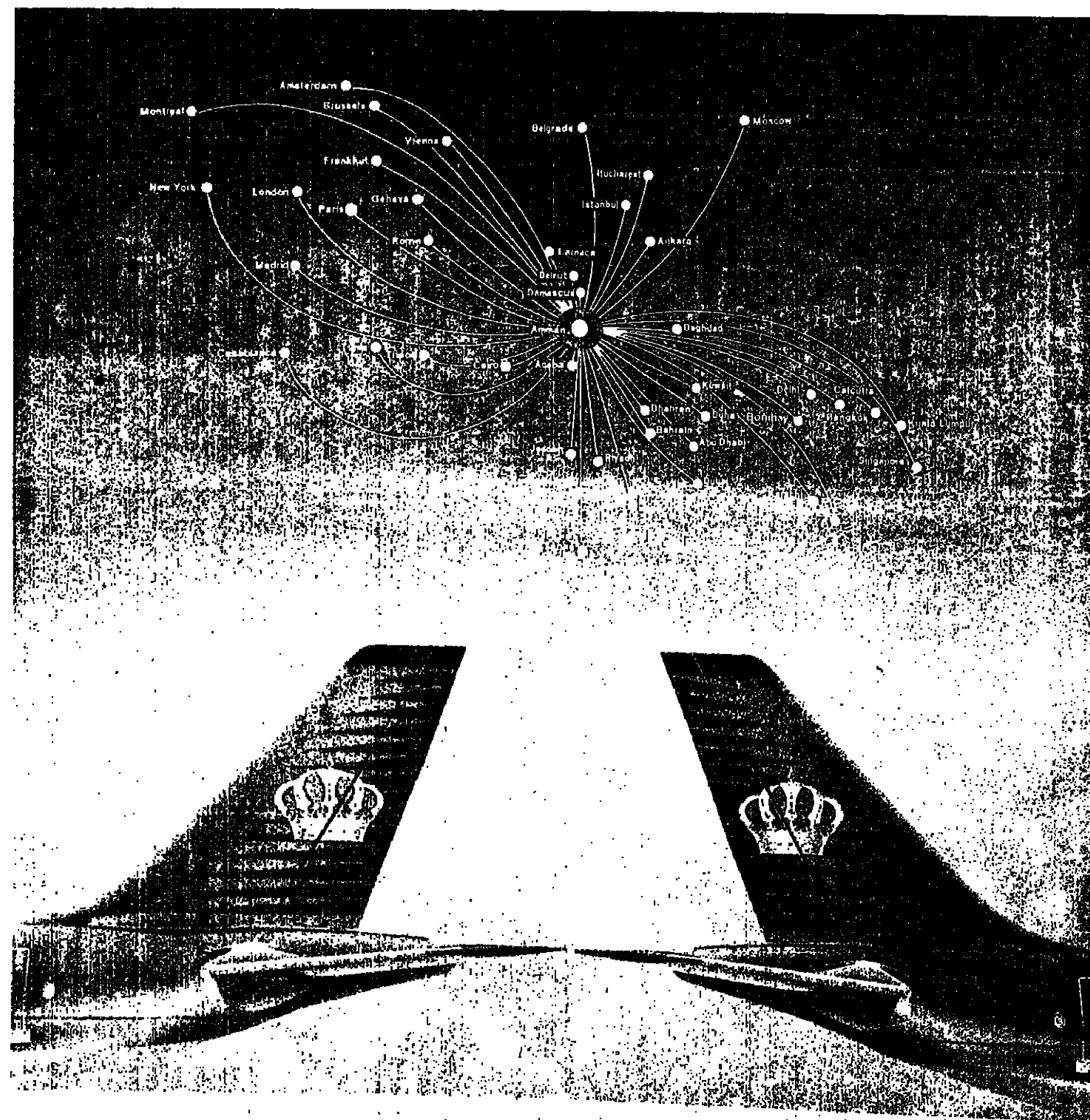
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ROYAL JORDANIAN



By a Star Staff Writer

AMMAN - The self-designated leader of Al Jihad Al Islami (Bait Al Maqdis) fundamentalist movement Sheikh Assad Bayoud Al Tamimi has called upon his supporters in the occupied territories to use all means possible to inflict damage on the Israeli occupation forces. In an interview with The Star, the exiled Muslim cleric from Hebron said his call is not a new one, but that this was his position for many years. "Our battle is one of life or death and all weapons should be used to serve our cause," he said.

Al Jihad Al Islami (Bait Al Maqdis) or Islamic Jihad, is one of three active leaderships inside the occupied territories today. But it is the most militant of the three claiming responsibility for the Ismailia tourist bus attack and a number of bloody attacks on Israeli targets which began last year. "We were behind the Tel Aviv bus attack, the fire of Al Karmel forest and the Nidal Zaloum attack in Jaffa street in Jerusalem," Sheikh Tamimi said.

He admitted that the Unified Leadership of the Intifada and the Hamas Movement (Muslim Brotherhood) have more followers in the occupied areas, but he pointed that public opinion in the territories is being focused on the Islamic Jihad which is "causing the heaviest pain to the Jews."

The controversial Sheikh Tamimi said that while his movement has a few members, it has more leverage and that it will be the movement to survive all attempts to contain it. "We will fight until death or victory," he said. "All we want is to live safely in our homeland."

The 66-year-old clergyman, who was expelled by Israeli authorities from his hometown of

Sheikh Assad Al Tamimi, "It is not natural that a few people remain in control of the fate of the umma's wealth".



Hebron in 1980, said his group co-ordinates strikes and demonstrations with Hamas and the Unified Leadership despite their ideological and political differences. "There should be total co-ordination, but because of communications problems, this is not possible," he said.

He said while the Muslim Brotherhood movement has good contacts with Arab governments, the Islamic Jihad "is connected only to God." And while

Hamas is asking that it joins the Palestine National Council (PNC), "we are not doing the same so we can work freely," Sheikh Tamimi said the Islamic trend has assumed control inside the occupied territories at the expense of the left, especially after the downfall of communism.

Commenting on the current political situation in Israel, Sheikh Tamimi said that what was taking place now is only natural because "Jews can never

unite." He accused some Arabs of trying to "save Israel despite itself and even when the Israeli project in the area has failed." He said the demise of Israel is a Quranic prophesy, an idea he promoted in a book he published.

Sheikh Tamimi said he was against all peaceful settlements with Israel simply because Israel refuses peace. He compared Israel to the Crusaders who were finally crushed even when their

influence extended to northern Syria and southern Jordan. He denied that his movement was part of any other radical fundamentalist movement in the area, but said he enjoyed good contacts with the Palestinian President Mr Yasser Arafat. He said financing for his group's activities was coming from "contributions of the umma (the nation)."

"Arafat's moderate line is based on his beliefs that he could return part of Palestine," Sheikh Tamimi said. "Political manoeuvres will win him nothing because this is the nature of the Jews."

He said the Palestinian Intifada is still young with lots of potential. "The Intifada was not the planning of any single group but the work of Allah," he said. "Never in the history of mankind have we heard of something like it. Despite the hardships, the people are in a state of euphoria."

He praised the recent Israeli declaration of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein saying he now has the opportunity to become another Salahuddin. He also expressed his disappointment at the Iranian revolution which he supported in the past saying that Iran has chosen a path of isolationism.

Sheikh Tamimi confirmed there are threats against his life and that he is living under guard but also defended his position and policies against Israel. "Fighting to return to my homeland is considered an act of terror, then yes I am a terrorist," he said that there was a need among Arab ranks for radicals just like Israel has its own. "The difference is that we are on the side of justice."

Sheikh Tamimi predicted events similar to what took place in Eastern Europe to occur in the region because "it is not natural that a few people remain in control of the fate of the umma's wealth."

presented under the dome of Parliament.

Q: What is your stand on the proposed national charter?

A: The Jordanian constitution is fully activated, can regulate political life in the country, and cannot thus see the need for a charter.

It is also unconstitutional to have the people vote on the charter and bypass the Lower House of Parliament, and plebiscite carried out to decide on a specific issue that has a yes or no answer.

Also, the experience of other world countries in public plebiscite is not ensuring as the result is always 99 per cent in favour of what the government wants.

Q: Do you think that the Finance Committee's report on corruption has enough information to reveal large corruption cases and incriminate anybody involved in them?

A: I believe that the Finance Committee is referring any relevant piece of information to the public attorney. The administrative and financial corruption is a joint responsibility therefore every deputy, minister and official should pass any information available to him to the committee. This, however, requires issuing a new law which would protect citizens who would forward information related to corruption.

12 APRIL 1990

Renewing his call for military option Head of Islamic Jihad says political manoeuvres are fruitless

'Time to re-arrange parliamentary blocs'

Spokesman of the democratic bloc in the Lower House of Parliament deputy Fakhri Qa'war believes that now is the time for parliamentary groupings to review the common grounds among members. He says that instability was the dominant characteristic of many of these blocs because they were born in a minute of euphoria.

The following are excerpts from an interview he gave to The Star last week.



The government could not offer tangible formulas to curb price hikes—Deputy Qa'war

statement that explains its plans.

Q: Does that mean that the House is likely to withdraw its confidence from the cabinet?

A: I believe that reconsidering the vote of confidence in the government is a right of the House. A vote of no confidence against the government, or some of its members, is possible if the majority of the deputies become

convinced to do so on the basis of the government's failure to draw suitable solutions to the unresolved issues.

Q: What are these unresolved issues?

A: The martial law, the defence laws, laws conflicting with the constitution and many others that restrict public freedoms. Also, the government did not

fully implement what it promised to do in relation to the confiscation of passports, releasing political prisoners, their right to work and other issues.

Q: What about the blocs inside the House? Do you think they will undergo any major changes?

A: It is obvious that instability was a dominant characteristic of all these blocs except for the Islamic bloc, because many of them were still in search of a lasting work formula, and were born in a minute of euphoria. Now is the time, however, to seriously and carefully review the logical common grounds between members of each of the blocs. As spokesman of the democratic bloc, I'm happy to say that we held a meeting on Saturday 7 April during which members of the bloc discussed the mechanism of work inside the House, stressing that the bloc is not a political party, but a parliamentary grouping with the limited task of dealing with issues

New university to receive 1200 students this year

By a Star Staff Writer

JORDANIAN HIGH school students will this year have more chances of pursuing their higher education at home with the opening of a number of private universities that are expected to start offering classes by the beginning of the coming academic year.

The University for Applied Sciences (UAS) of the Arab International Education and Investment Company (AIEIC) will this year receive around 1200 students in the faculty of finance and investment, the first faculty to be opened in the university which will eventually include 38 departments of various applied sciences.

The university is allowed to have 8000 students and its president and chairman of the board Dr Seif A.W. Romahi said UAS will be following a 10-year-plan that will lead to the full utilisation of its capacity.

According to UAS vice president Issa Al Reimouni, the university is a non-profit institution that will be supported by other investments of the mother company which started operation with a fully-paid capital of JD 8.1 million.

Member of the UAS academic committee which will soon start recruiting members of its teaching staff, Dr Musa Muti, said the university will also aim at attracting students from neighbouring Arab countries.

"We are keen on attracting students from the Gulf countries so that they bring foreign currency to the country and learn about Jordan and the qualifications of its people," he said.

He said he hoped Jordan will be a beacon of education in the Arab world and the UAS will play a role similar to that of the American University of Beirut.

The project is 80 per cent financed by Jordanian expatriates and the idea for it was born during the third Jordanian expatriate conference.

Mr Reimouni said Jordanian expatriates were finding it difficult to ensure university education for their sons and daughters and thus worked towards building this project in Jordan.

He said the AIEIC is the first company in Jordan that covers its capital upon establishment and the first such large investment by Jordanian expatriates in the country.

Yet even though the expatriates have the majority of the shares, Dr Muti said the priority in admission will not be given to their sons and daughters. He said that Arab and Jordanian students will compete for seats in the university on the basis of their scores in the high school examinations.

"Only when the scores are equal will the sons and daughters of the share holders be given priority in admission," he said.

Dr Muti, who is a professor of medicine in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, said the university will maintain a high level of education and its curricula will be both approved and supervised by the Ministry of Education. He said that UAS has started consultation with other universities in Jordan and abroad to benefit from their experience and technical know-how.

He said the university will be accredited by Arab and world

universities and its certificates will be recognised for higher studies.

The board of trustees of UAS which he said will include academics, politicians and people of high caliber and social status will keep an eye on the performance of the university and see that it maintains its high standards. UAS will follow the credit hour system and studies for a bachelor degree will extend over four years.

The academic committee has already approved the first year curricula of the faculty of finance and administration but the university has not yet decided where it will build its campus. It is still looking for a suitable piece of land within Greater Amman area on which it will erect its pre-fabricated buildings.



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By Hind-Lara Mango
Special to The Star

A life's vocation

AMMAN - Hajeh Aniseh Shukair is a renowned midwife who has delivered more than 10,000 mothers in the Kingdom. Her carefully registered entries show the names and dates of the babies she has helped bring into this world, among whom are former prime minister Zeid El Rifa'i and one of the Queen Mother's children. Her records portray 51 years of pains taking work from which she retired in 1978.

For the Hajeh it all began back in 1927 when the Supreme Islamic Council in Jerusalem offered young women the chance to train as midwives. So, at 21 years of age, Aniseh quickly and without any hesitation registered - the main motive for her enrollment being her unhappy marriage. Hajeh Aniseh remembers that "when we got married, my husband, who was a relative promised to me in marriage, was 20 years older than I. I was not ready for this commitment neither psychologically nor physically. I could not understand him and I basically did not know what the marriage business was really about at eleven years of age." This, however, was not the major cause for her sadness. Her husband was very keen on raising a family as soon as possible but the first years of matrimony seemed to indicate that Aniseh was barren. She says that her life

was 'meaningless' and 'boring'. So, the offer to learn midwifery came just in time. The enthusiastic Aniseh approached her job with new hope believing that it would fill the emptiness that she had felt.

Her job was not an easy task. She remembers how she sometimes went without sleep and food for 36 hours. "Some deliveries were easy and some difficult. I never took risks and if there was going to be a difficult delivery, I quickly sent for the doctor."

Among the special things that Hajeh Aniseh remembers of her job is the attitudes towards mentally or physically handicapped born children. "Most women at the time accepted such facts in a resigned manner," she says. However, she was once blamed when a mother gave birth to a child without a brain. The mother claimed that the pain the Hajeh had used during the delivery had caused this deficiency. But always sure of her capabilities, Hajeh Aniseh told her patient to go to the doctor and hear what he had to say. She feels that times were simpler then. "If I told a woman that she was 40 days pregnant she would believe me. Now-a-days if the symptoms are evident and I told her that she was pregnant she would



Hajeh Aniseh Shukair

not believe me unless she had it confirmed by the doctor. Things have become quite complicated. A woman goes to see the doctor every week, every month, and so forth. A pregnant woman was only asked to start walking in her seventh month, and to be careful in what she ate."

Hajeh Aniseh Shukair's life had to take a drastic change when her father died. Grief-stricken she watched her mother pack-up and leave Jerusalem to stay with relatives in Amman. As Aniseh's grief took its toll, she gradually lost interest in material aspects and her world took on a religious dimension. "But what I never suspected was to find myself pregnant at 25 years of age," says the indignant Hajeh. "I could not believe it and neither did I want to, since I had no time for such things. I was supposed to be barren." Ironically enough, she went into premature labour during her seventh

month of pregnancy giving birth to a baby boy who survived for three days only. A year later, she found herself pregnant once again and this time she gave birth to her daughter Nafisa. During the seven years that followed she delivered three sons. Her youngest was 19 months old when she was widowed in 1937. But this baby only lived to see his seventh year. Her eldest son Mu'awiya contracted a virus when he was three years old which left him deaf.

As she recounts these incidents the patient and steadfast Hajeh seems to have accepted her fate without any bitterness or fuss.

Ever itching to experience new things and explore new places, the spirited Hajeh later made her way to Amman. She worked for some time as a mid-wife here, but very soon she felt the need for another setting. She left her children with her mother and went to work in Medina in Saudi Arabia. There, she spent five years working as a midwife and sent money to her mother and children. She was their only source of financial support.

Now at the age of 85 years, Aniseh Shukair spends her time cooking for her son's family whenever she can. Both her daughter-in-law and son tailor for a living and the Hajeh tries to help her son financially whenever she can. She owns a house which she has rented out and the money that she gains she spends on her grandchildren's education. Presently, her time is divided between Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

In the Gulf, a boom in racing camels

By Khaled Al Kindi
Special to The Star

ABU DHABI - The camel race, that ubiquitous feature of the social scene in the Arab Gulf, is becoming a major success with nationals and foreigners alike, and a means of preserving the cultural heritage of the region. It is also at the centre of an emerging million-dollar industry in the region.

The prosperity brought about by the oil wealth was a welcome development of the past few decades, but it also raised fears that it might lead to the erosion of the traditional bedouin values. Those fears have proven to be unfounded. In the emirates of the Gulf, prominent political personalities have placed the full weight of their authority and wealth behind the promotion and honouring of the camel.

"We should not forget that camels were our only means of transport in the past, so we should look after them now," said President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan recently. The United Arab Emirates (UAE) foreign ministry under secretary, Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed Al Nahyan, another keen enthusiast, observed that "camels have been and will remain a part of our authentic culture."

As a result of the patronage from the highest level, camel racing has boomed not only in the UAE but also in other Gulf emirates that share its history and culture. In the United Arab Emirates (UAE) alone, there are now 20 race-courses, most of them deep in the desert but equipped with state-of-the-art technology and medical and nu-

trition science facilities.

"Our efforts to revive this sport stem from the instructions of His Highness the President, Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan said Sheikh Tahnoun bin Mohammed Al Nahyan, the ruler's representative in the eastern region of the UAE. "It is our culture which embodies our glorious history. A nation without history is a weak nation," he added.

From less than 10 races a year in the past, the number has jumped dramatically. There are races being held almost every day, some so large as to include up to 100 camels compared with no more than 10 in the past.

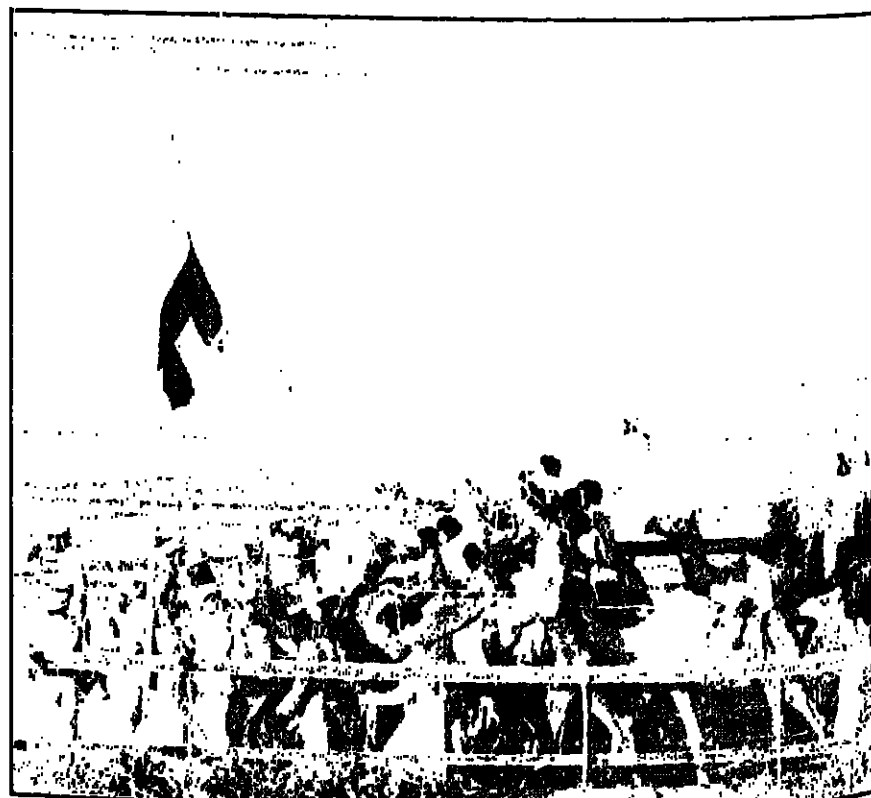
The races culminate in a grand festival before the start of summer. Abu Dhabi is the scene of the biggest festival of all. This year's event in March was attended by President Sheikh Zayed, a race enthusiast and camel breeder of note, and the country's sheikhs and top officials.

The festival was a gala affair, more than five million dirhams or \$1 million was earmarked for the races and the accompanying cultural events. Camels from the UAE and other Gulf states took part and performers of all sorts presented cultural programmes of a remarkable variety.

The boom in camel races has sent the prices of racing camels through the roof, according to officials. One star camel changed hands at six million dirhams, nearly \$1.5 million, which was a record. As one official remarked, the lucrative trade in camels is fast becoming an important part of the economics of the UAE and other Gulf coun-

The racing camel has spawned a brand-new industry in the Gulf with the stakes in the races going higher and the camels being trained to win

Camel race:
An emerging
million
dollar in-
dustry.



tries.

Before oil was struck some 50 years ago, camels could be bought like other livestock and prizes in the camel races did not exceed three dollars. But now the camel races are multimedia events (most are broadcast live) and the biggest purse runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Experts say the camels not only are symbolic of the bedouin culture of the Gulf but also an important part of the traditional way of life, where the animal

served both as a source of nourishment and as a means of transport. A full-grown camel can carry up to 350 kilograms of weight and cover nearly 50 kilometres a day.

But the racing camels are encouraged to carry the minimum amount of weight - in food, water or the rider - in order to run fast. Most jockeys are 15 year old or younger boys, whose role in the win or loss by the camel is determined increasingly by high-tech communication by radio with the trainers. (See The Star

No.3, 1-7 February).

In recent years nutrition scientists have come into play with a closer monitoring of the diet and performance of the racing camels. The modern racing camel, for example, can finish an eight-km race in 12 to 13 minutes compared with 15 to 16 minutes in the past.

As popular participation in the sport grows and the stakes in the races become higher, the breeders and racing enthusiasts can only look ahead with optimism at a highly entertaining and profitable industry.

12 APRIL 1990

By Maggie James
Special to The Star

The enduring artistry of Arabic dance

LONDON - Apart from teaching and performing Arabic dance, Wendy Buonaventura, who is of Anglo-Italian nationality, has also studied the history of dance in the Arab world and its survival in the face of commercialism, religious disapproval and changing times. Her book on the subject "Serpent of the Nile", published by Saqi Books, is an informative read, beautifully illustrated with reproductions of engravings, lithographs, paintings and photographs.

The story of how Egyptian baladi (solo women's dance) and its equivalent in other Arab-Islamic countries changed from a private to a professional entertainment, how it was exported to the West and became, on the one hand, a subject of scandal and, on the other, an enduring inspiration for western art is the main subject of this book. It is the story of how an ancient art has survived against the odds," says the author.

She explains that her own experience of Egyptian baladi goes back 12 years when she first saw it and realised it was something "rare and magical". She believes that it is the most eloquent of female dances - for its haunting lyricism, its fire, and its endlessly shifting kaleidoscope of sensual movement.

But Ms Buonaventura admits that today's dance is a far cry from its ancient ancestor. "It was once found throughout the world, a dance in which movement of hips - sometimes vigorous, sometimes soft and sinuous - was the principal expression," she says. "Originally it had precise meaning in terms of ritual and ceremony, for it expressed the mysteries of life and death as people understood them."

In its own society, Arabic dance has rarely been the subject of study and representation in the arts. Ms Buonaventura points out that most records of it, whether written or visual, are the work of western artists and travellers, in particular from the 19th century, the 'Orientalist' age. Without the records bequeathed by the Orientalists we would have no detailed knowledge of Arabic dance in its early form.

"Arab society has never quite resolved its ambivalence towards female dancers, who, in many respects, defy its laws concerning the conduct of women in society," claims the author, although she notes that while the women's dance has been

frowned upon in its own society, it has nonetheless developed a form which harmonises closely with the visual arts of Islam, especially regarding its effect on the onlooker. It is a dance which soothes the mind rather than distracts it, she says, and its hypnotic quality provokes an inner calm in the spectator.

Ms Buonaventura describes how from the middle of the 19th century onwards dancers from the Arab world began arriving in the West to appear at the great

trade fairs which were designed to display the new technological achievements of the era, as well as to exhibit different aspects of world culture. "From the public's point of view, the entertainment was the biggest attraction of these exhibitions. Mock-ups of Algerian coffee-houses, Egyptian theaters and Persian palaces with their indigenous entertain-

ers attracted a good deal of press comment, which tended to highlight what delicate Victorian sensibilities considered the 'shocking' aspect of the dance. The result was that people flocked to see it, thus confirming its notoriety," she said.

Although Arabic dance is primarily characterised by its intricate hip movements which have



The Soloist, a
19th century
oil painting
by David
Richter.

Asked to contemplate Arabic dance and most Westerners' minds will conjure up the image of a female 'belly dancer' gyrating her hips in a cabaret. But according to a new book on the subject there is much more to Arabic dance, and its movements are representative of a long and ancient tradition.

began augmented and refined over the years, in the past some solo dances also involved mime or feats of acrobatic skill, such as balancing cups of liquid or even swords on the head. Nowadays, the tinkling of bracelets, anklets, pendants and coin-fringed headscarves worn by the dancers, accompanies the sound of the music. Gold and silver sequins covering a modern dance costume have developed directly out of the old tradition of a dancer wearing her wages on her body. Sometimes a dancer may lean over in a backbend and invite members of the audience to stick a coin to her forehead, cheeks or lips. In certain areas where Arabic dance is seen, this ritual still remains part of the performance.

Wendy Buonaventura describes how being a professional dancer has elevated the status of some Arab women - resulting in a role reversal of the sexes. "The Moroccan chikhat, who perform in troupes and travel from place to place entertaining at family festivities, are known as 'women who do not want men to tell them what to do'. As dancers, they are not necessarily denied marriage and the rewards of a family, and indeed, their male relatives may be dependent on them for their livelihood."

Similarly, the Indian courtesan-dancers who live in Bombay, in the compound of Pavani-pul have an elevated status. "There, contrary to normal custom the birth of a girl is celebrated and she is trained from infancy in her future profession. The men of the community spend their days in idleness, sitting in cafes smoking and playing cards; only those with musical skills are valued as possible wage-earners," says the author.

She acknowledges that the 'belly dance' is still the best-known manifestation of Arabic dance in the West today. But assures that a growing number of Arab and Western dancers are pioneering the theatrical development of Arabic dance, by taking traditional baladi, shari and bodouin dance and developing them in a theatrical context where the art can be seen and appreciated at its best. It seems the age-old tradition of Arabic dance is alive and thriving.

Serpent of the Nile: Women and Dance in the Arab World. Wendy Buonaventura. Saqi Books, pp207. Hardback. £35.00.

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By Leon Y. Barkho
Special to The Star

SHEIKHAN, IRAQ - Thirty-eight-year old Khuder Salman is a man with a mission. His aim is to enlighten others about his people, the Yezidis, and doing so, put paid to a number of rumours which have long surrounded the sect.

"If we want to correct misconceptions about our sect we must start with the West", said Salman. "It is the western writers who have made a mystery of us, in their effort to satisfy their readers' appetite for the enchantment and the glamour of the east."

The Yezidis are mountain people living mainly in the north and north-western parts of Mosul, Iraq's second largest city, 400 km north of Baghdad. Their distinctive feature is a religion removed from Islam, Judaism and Christianity - the three main faiths practised in the Middle East. Principally, the Yezidis dwell in two prominent localities in Iraq: Sheikhan to the north-east and Sinjar to the north-west of Mosul. No reliable statistics are available on the present number of Yezidis in the world. Their total population in Iraq, where some 70 per cent live, was according to a 1965 census, 60,000. Small minorities live in Iran, Turkey and the Soviet Union (in Armenia and the Caucasus).

For centuries, hostile neighbours have called them "devil worshippers". Now, Salman thinks time is right to redress the balance.

"We've erroneously earned the label of devil worshippers and as a consequence have been the objects of aversion, persecution and even targets of massacres in the past," said Salman. He said he is not pleased with most of what has been written about his community. "Some (writers) have gone so far as to ascribe midnight orgies, excess of debauchery and lust to us."

Some European writers, like the Yezidis' neighbours, were



A Yezidi priest and local folk engage in a traditional performance

The Yezidis - balancing the mix

went to seek amusement at their expense, he maintained. "My people have been the target of superstitious stories, such as this one: When the townspeople find a Yezidi in their company, they draw a circle about him on the ground, from which, they believe he cannot get out, until someone breaks it."

He said while the Yezidis believe in God they flatly reject the idea that the Almighty, who is all good, created evil. "For us God has manifested itself in the form of an angel we call Malak Taus (Peacock Angel). Our Malak has nothing to do with 'Shaitan' or the 'devil' of the Jews, Christians and Muslims," he said. According to popular belief Malak Taus was the chief of seven angels who disobeyed God and was banished, like Satan in Christian and Muslim beliefs. Eventually the fallen angel

was pardoned and became the chief angel again. However, according to Khuder Salman, the religious beliefs of Yezidis are very different from those usually attributed to them by foreigners. "There is nothing in the Yezidis' sacred book or oral tradition to indicate that Malak Taus is either an evil or a fallen angel. On the contrary, the charge that he was expelled from heaven is strongly repudiated," he said.

While the Yezidis hold in high esteem figures of other religions, such as the Prophets Mohammad and Jesus Christ, they revere the Sheikh Adi as their patron saint. It is from this 12th century Muslim mystic that the Yezidis say they learned the advantages of a conciliatory spirit.

A true Yezidi, according to Salman, prays three times a day, at sunrise, in the afternoon and

at sunset. He sings a number of hymns in Kurdish and Arabic in praise of God, his angels and saints. His Qibla, the place to which he looks while performing his prayers, is that part of heaven in which the sun rises.

As in many communities, some of the Yezidi traditions have lapsed over the years. Marriage between secular and religious classes, for example, is still forbidden. The seven strata of Yezidi priesthood are strictly enforced. A sheikh's son can marry only another sheikh's daughter, while for a pir's son, the bride must come from another pir's family, and so on.

But Salman, himself a pir who married a pir's daughter, said the class system was slowly breaking down. Some Munsids, the class of laymen who comprise 95 per cent of the Yezidi population, would no longer bow down

and pay respect to their sheikhs or pir, the highest of the order which forms a mere five per cent of the population.

The pirs defied the class system and got married to women from the laymen's class. They were for long regarded as outcasts and could not show up either in Sheikhan or in Sinjar, the chief Yezidi settlements in Iraq. The class system, said Salman, is the only remaining obstacle towards the reformation of the Yezidi religion. "The young generation abhors the class system but the time is not yet ripe to put an immediate end to it."

Restrictions on clothing, shaving and eating are no longer taken seriously. Other rituals such as the annual pilgrimage to Lash, the Yezidis' holiest sanctuary and the Tawaf festival in honour of Yezidi saints are stoutly maintained.

Most of the Yezidis pray three times a day, fast three days a year, observe all Yezidi feasts, regularly attend religious ceremonies and enter into endless dialogues with Kochaks - the priests assigned the duties of religious instruction. But most Yezidis, however faithful, no longer keep the dust of the tomb of Sheikh Adi in their pockets to advise them to do so. Neither do they flinch from mouthing the taboo words Sheikh (marabout) and Shat (river) or eating the forbidden vegetable, hamut (okra), lahana (cabbage), kisa (lettuce) and fasulia (beans).

Salman is one of the reborn of young Yezidis. To books and scores of scholarly articles - mostly in Kurdish - he made him a leading source of information on Yezidism. He devoted a large part of his life to the study of his people's sacred texts, religious observances and customs.

"The young Yezidis fear the future of their culture and are no longer willing to be objects of amusement and entertainment for their neighbours and the rest of the world," he said.

the variety and quality of the art sold in France. Apart from Old Masters, the sections include Islamic art, Chinese and Middle Eastern art, Oriental art and Tribal art, carpets and tapestries, silver and jewellery, sculpture, ceramics, manuscripts, and antiquities.

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12 APRIL 1990

ECONOMY

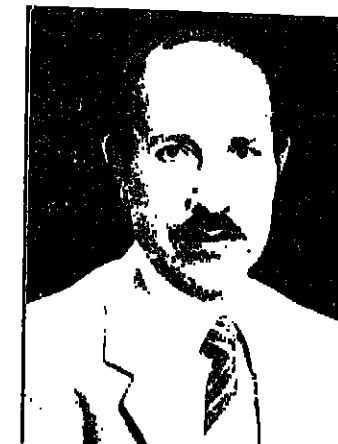
The Star

Planning Ministry works on 3-year development plan

By a Star Staff Writer

AMMAN - Ministry of Planning sources have confirmed that the government will not be an investor in any future projects and will give every possible opportunity to the private sector to take the lead in local investments. The government, the sources said, will concern itself only with limited development projects in order to save needed hard currency to support the balance of payment. Ministerial sources said the priority will go to health, water and sewage, and education projects.

The sources, which declined to be named, said the five-year development plan (1986-90) did not meet its goals because of the worsening economic conditions. It said the Ministry of Planning is now working on a new plan which will take into consideration various variables and situations. The new plan, the sources said, could be targeted for implementation in the three coming years. A working team is putting concepts while evaluating the previous plan and the new plan will be ready before the end of this year, the sources said.



Awoni Al Masri.

They added that the new plan will take into consideration the outlines of the economic restructuring plan which was approved by the government. The two plans will work simultaneously to meet the desired goals of economic improvement.

The Ministry is a member of a governmental economic and financial committee chaired by the prime minister which reviews all loans and credits extended to the country. All future financial facilities will be studied in accordance

with the economic restructuring plan, the sources said.

The Ministry, through Minister Awoni Al Masri, has taken into consideration the new economic policy of Jordan which will make sure that the "government will not be a competitor to the private sector." Supporting the private sector will come out by removing all obstacles and creating a positive internal environment that will be suitable for investors, the sources told The Star.

Currently the Ministry's function is to suggest policies to the cabinet. But Mr Al Masri has said that while 20 per cent of the Ministry's function is in the area of planning, the remaining 80 per cent is in the area of supervising all commercial, economic and monetary policies. "We follow up on all development projects in the Kingdom under all ministries," he said in a press statement to our correspondent.

The Ministry's role in negotiating all soft loans for development projects in the Kingdom is based on its goals of focusing the government's role of financing the basic social infrastructure.

The productive output is the responsibility of the private sector, according to Ministry sources.

The Ministry is currently involved in projects to train and improve the capabilities of the private sector. One of these projects is the \$7 million Private Services Development Project (PSDP) which is financed by United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Mr Al Masri expressed satisfaction with the current decrease in imports and the increase in local exports. But he said the Ministry's plans to attract foreign investors could sometimes be hampered by a combination of internal and external forces. He pointed to the threat of Soviet Jewish immigration to the stability of the region and to the latest increase in salaries in private sector companies which would increase the cost of production of Jordanian-made goods and their competitiveness abroad.

Ministry of planning sources expressed hope that Arab countries will honour their financial support to Jordan. The government expects JD 162 million in aid from Arab countries this year.

Briefs

By Ahmad Shaker

● Work on Al Wihda Dam on the Yarmouk River along the Jordanian-Syrian border has stopped because of financial difficulties, The Star was told.

● A decision will be taken to decrease the cost of air travel between Amman and Aqaba during the summer to encourage internal tourism.

● Arrangements will be announced shortly to establish a free industrial zone in Aqaba. The zone will make use of facilities at the Aqaba port at the lowest possible cost, The Star has learned.

● The Ministry of Trade and Industry will soon study applications to establish automobile and spare parts related industries. The study will focus on job creating opportunities.

● A new tourist project will be established in Al Himmia area including a four star hotel. A number of applications have already been submitted by investors to this end. The project will focus on Al Himmia spa potential in health-related tourism.

● A public shareholding company with a capital of no less than JD 1 million will be established to process and refine olive oil according to international specifications for export markets, The Star has learned.

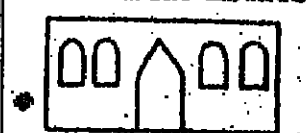
● The Ministry of Agriculture has allowed the export of live sheep weighing over 30 kilograms and has banned the import of fresh red meat.

● A Jordanian-Iraqi meeting will take place in Amman next month to discuss the possibility of establishing a 650 kilometre railway line between Amman and Baghdad.

● A Japanese trade delegation will visit Amman in June to discuss ways to increase trade exchange between Jordan and Japan.

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THE STAR 9

London-Paris art rivalry hotting up

In the warm-up to 1992, the French are making new inroads into the English-speaking world. A battlefield of note is the world of fine arts, where millions of francs change hands literally every week.

By Michele Bresson
Special to The Star

PARIS - The cultural rivalry between Paris and London has never been denied by either side, but in recent years it has caught momentum. With its sights set on the deregulation promised under the 1992 one-Europe, France particularly has intensified its efforts to capture the hearts and minds of an English-speaking world which so far seemed largely inaccessible.

Nowhere is this French offensive as apparent as in the field of fine art. Most art auctioneers in

France now are seeking English-speaking buyers with considerable gusto and in the process promoting themselves in English-language publications, a practice which was frowned upon until recently. In contrast, British competitors have yet to catch up with them.

For the first time this year, the auctioneers Drouot produced a magnificent volume in English to accompany their usual French edition to highlight the triumphs of the auction room in the preceding season.

"Drouot 1989" is a comprehensive record of the leading sales and of the major works of art - pictures, furniture and objects d'art - sold nationwide. What is more, it is the most blatant proof yet of French intentions.

As Joel-Marie Millon, president of the Paris Compagnie remarks in a foreword to the book, the Bicentennial celebrations of



the French revolution in 1989 left Paris richer in prestigious sites. Then he adds portentously, "In the new Europe that is gradually taking shape, Paris now emerges more than ever as the capital of culture and the arts."

He points out that art cannot flourish without an enthusiastic pursuit of collecting and the experience of France during the season which just ended gives hope that the future of the art market in the country remains bright. Observers of the French artistic scene might add that having covered France to their satisfaction, the art auctioneers are now looking westward to Britain and North America and indeed Japan to the east.

Although most Parisian auctioneers are already well clued in on the English-speaking world, they lag behind the English-speaking Christie's and Sotheby's when it comes to getting their wares known.

For example, French auctioneers recently set a string of records in prices, but few of those were reported outside the country in any great detail. That trend of ever higher prices is likely to continue with increased interest in French markets from outside the country.

The volume is lavishly illustrated: more than 400 photographs, mostly in colour, show

the variety and quality of the art sold in France. Apart from Old Masters, the sections include Islamic art, Chinese and Middle Eastern art, Oriental art and Tribal art, carpets and tapestries, silver and jewellery, sculpture, ceramics, manuscripts, and antiquities.

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12 APRIL 1990

JEPSCO chairman: JD 9.5 million are owed to company

AMMAN (Star) - The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Electric Power Co. (JEPSCO) Mr Mohammad Ali Bdaif

has said that the company is working closely with the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and the Irbid Governorate Electricity Co. (IGEC) to complete the electrification of the Jordan countryside. In an interview with The Star he said the company will install additional sub-stations to strengthen electric current in areas that is complaining of fluctuations and low voltage. Following are excerpts of the interview:

On cutting off power supply to clients who have not settled their bills on time and the increase of incidents where subscribers receive bills with inaccurate metre readings:

"The company does not resort to such measures until after it had given the subscriber a one month notice. The company sends notices, statements of account for previous months in addition to advertising in various media. After this the company has no option but to cut the supply of electric power."

As to claims that there are many inaccuracies in bills... a mistake could occur while reading a metre, but the company takes care of these mistakes the minute they are reported. We do not ask the subscriber to pay first and protest the bill later. All bills are first checked by computers and then by auditors before they are sent to subscribers.

On current rates charged by the company and the failure of the estimated consumption billing:

"Setting electricity rates and amending these rates is done by the cabinet in consultations with



Mr Mohammad Ali Bdaif

electricity sectors in the Kingdom. Any changes to current rates is based on studies of operating costs. We believe the present rate does not correspond with operational costs. The estimated consumption bill has not failed as an experiment. We resorted to it in order to decrease operational costs and keep the electricity charges under control.

On electricity fluctuations in certain areas and the company's plans to introduce electric power to the remaining 3 per cent of Jordan's population:

"Low and instable voltage is not a general complaint since the company dealt with this phenomenon in almost all areas. The situation is satisfactory now and we are able to deal with any complaint as soon as we are informed. The company has a programme to install sub-stations to strengthen the current in various areas. Since the beginning of the eighties the company has played a role in working to achieve the national objective of electrifying the Jordanian countryside as was outlined in development plans. We have succeeded in getting

electric power to a large percentage of rural inhabitants. Now 97 per cent of rural inhabitants have access to electric power and the state is still concerned with this subject. At the request of the Ministry of Energy the company is working on a joint plan with the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and the Irbid District Electricity Co. (IDECO) to complete the electrification of Jordan's countryside.

On advance insurance fees paid by subscribers and the unpopular television fee which is collected even from places where no television sets are used like mosques and commercial stores:

- As part of the service sector

we collect such insurance fees to protect the company's interests. The company is always claiming the value of two months of service from subscribers since the issuing of bills takes 30 days and the subscriber is given another 30 days to pay. So the insurance fee is actually equal to a two-month consumption. But while JD 9.5 million are owed to the company by subscribers the total value of insurance fees at the company is estimated at JD 7 million only.

As to the television fee the role of the company is limited to collecting these fees for the state Treasury by a decision of the cabinet, which decided that this fee shall be collected from all subscribers except for non-Jordanian members of the diplomatic corps.

ADVERTISEMENT

Commodity Import Programme (CIP)

Attention: Private Sector Importers and Local Banks

Approximately \$5 million in foreign exchange is available in Commodity Import Programme (CIP) Letter of Credit financing on a first-come, first served basis to private sector Jordanian importers for eligible imports of U.S. make or manufacture. Priority will be given to imports of raw materials and intermediate goods.

This financing is available at interest rates ranging from 8 to 12 per cent, downpayments of 10 per cent and is payable over periods as follows:

1. Up to one (1) year for raw materials and intermediate goods.
2. Up to three (3) years for capital goods.

To apply, importers should make applications to their local banks and request CIP financing. For additional information, importers or banks may call USAID/Jordan at Tel. No. 604171 and request to talk with CIP Office Personnel.

Deposit Rates

Euro-deposit rates:					
	US	DEM	STG	Yen	SFR
1 mo.	8.1/4	7.27/32	14.7/8	7.12	9.3/16
2 mo.	8.5/16	7.31/32	14.1/16	7.18	9.3/16
3 mo.	8.5/16	8.3/32	15.1/8	7.28	9.1/8
6 mo.	8.7/16	8.21/32	15.5/16	7.50	9.1/16
1 year	8.11/16	8.13/16	15.9/16	7.53	9.1/16
Interbank rates (Jordan):					
Savings accounts 7%. Call accounts 8%, 1 week 8.0%, 1 month 8.25%, 2 months 8.50%, 3 months 8.75%, 1 year 9.0%. Lending rate (AAA) 12.5%.					
Dollar:					
	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
LAST 1.692/25	1.4975/55	1.6345/55	157.95/05	1.1612/17	5.6845/75
Source: Amman Bank for Investment, Tel: 642701					

Rule-of-thumb

Stock Brokers

LAW NUMBER 1 of 1990 of the Amman Financial Market defined five functions for stock brokers: 1) A commission broker; 2) A broker who buys and sells for his own portfolio; 3) A broker who underwrites new financial/security issues by the Market; 4) A broker who sells new financial/security issues by the Market; and 5) A broker who acts as a financial consultant for investments in securities.

The law sets the following conditions for brokers wishing to join the Market:

- Persons: 1) Jordanian, not less than 30 years old; 2) Enjoys civil rights; 3) Has never announced his bankruptcy or been convicted for a felony; 4) Has a capital of not less than JD 10,000; and 5) Submits a financial guarantee to the Market's Administrative Committee of not less than JD 10,000.

- Institutions: 1) A Jordanian firm; 2) Partners mostly Jordanians; 3) Manager and administrators have never announced bankruptcy or been convicted for a felony; 4) Manager has a Jordanian high school certificate and has worked for financial/banking firms for not less than five years; 5) Manager and administrators read and write Arabic and have worked for financial/banking firms for not less than five years; 6) Capital not less than JD 10,000; and 7) Submit a financial guarantee of not less than JD 10,000.

Matchmaking

Schober GmbH, Eberdingen, Germany (FRG). Tel. 07042-7900, Tlx. 726-3824

Punching tools for web machines.
- Manufactures rotating tools for diecutting materials used in the production of containers for liquids.
- Diecutting cylinders for processing metallic sheets, cardboard and paper.
- Punching, perforating, slitting, diecutting, numbering and gluing for printing or laminating processes.
- Modules for the production of containers for liquids, tea bags, labels, perforate cigarette boxes, juice containers, diapers, disposable products and sanitary equipment.
(Source: Export Grafics)

This free-of-charge service is available to local and foreign businessmen. To publish your commercial interests in this corner please tear-off this box (do not photocopy) and send with details for: Economy Editor, On-Line, The Star, P.O. Box 9313, Amman-Jordan.

Made-in-Jordan

Product offers from Jordanian exporters:

1. Circuit breakers, distribution boards, electrical door bells, sockets, switches.

Contact:
Arab Electrical Industries,
P.O. Box 3,
Amman Industrial Estate,
Sahab-Jordan.
Tel: 723499
Fax: 656899
Tlx: 23724 AEI JO

2. Valves.
Contact:
Khalifeh Industrial Company,
P.O. Box 340920,
Amman-Jordan.
Tel: 891890
Fax: 891890
Tlx: 21030 IC JO

3. Paint products: decorative and industrial coatings, furniture products.

Contact:
Adnan Sha'lan and Company,
P.O. Box 1428,
Amman-Jordan.
Tel: 89441/2
Fax: 626946
Tlx: 21613 SHALAN JO

4. Canned food products, empty cans.
Contact:
Universal Industries Company Ltd.,
P.O. Box 5,
Amman Industrial Estate,
Sahab-Jordan.
Tel: 722501/2
Fax: 722503
Tlx: 23736 ZALLUM JO

Jordanian exporters wishing to list their product offers in this section are kindly requested to contact the Jordan Trade Association, P.O. Box 830432, Amman-Jordan, Tel. 685603/4 with a list of exportable products manufactured and full address.

Gold & Silver

Gold JD	
1kg	8,600.000
21 ct	7.500
18 ct	6.500
Eng. pound	61.500
8g	54.500
7g	54.500
24ct(swiss)	9.500
Silver	
1 kg	160.000

Money Matters

Average exchange rates on in Jls
Sunday 8/4/1990

	Buy	Sell
US\$	670.0	674.0
£	1097.8	1104.4
DM	395.5	397.9
SFR	446.5	449.2
FRF	117.6	118.2
YEN	425.0	427.5
(100)		
DFL	351.0	353.16
SKR	109.4	110.1
LIT	53.8	54.1
(100)		
BLF	190.9	192.0
(10)		

Consumer Watch

Food Rationing

AS WE are getting into the second quarter of 1990, a number of lessons should have been carefully learned by heart. Most of us observed that the first quarter of this year was positively indicative of well-managed austerity habits among various income groups. Yet, there still exists a serious problem. It is food rationing. This should have been lesson one in our national scheme of implementing household austerity.

Any man or woman in Jordan, with average intelligence, realizes that reason should rule any luxury habit we were used to. Therefore, we should not let such bad habits destroy our honorable goals. We should not buy more than we need, especially that certain food items are in short supply. When you buy more than what you need of a certain scarce item, you are, in essence, creating an imbalanced monopoly. Your excess might be your neighbour's shortage. A Star one-day survey of seven consumers, last week, revealed that those seven consumers bought an excess of 12 kilos of vegetables, five kilos of fruits, four kilos of meat, and 20 liters of juice and other liquids.

It should be reminded that "A daily ration for each member of the family" is still the habit of most advanced nations. Therefore, a concerned Jordanian is the one who draws on past experiences to manage his/her household food demands.

Contracts & Contact

- Arab Potash Co., 9/90, product dryer revamp services, JD 75, 24/4/1990.
- General Supplies Dept., 60/90, laboratory instruments for industrial schools, JD 2, 24/4/1990.
- Mu'tah University, L 7/90, metal chairs, desks and cabinets, 15/4/1990.
- Arab Potash Co., 26/90, double wide cabinet pickup, JD 10, 6/5/1990.
- Armed Forces/purchases directorate, sale of unusable tires and tubes, JD 10, 17/4/1990.
- Mu'tah University, F 9/90, curtain fabric and supplies, JD 3, 15/4/1990.
- University of Science and Technology, 16/90, employee life insurance, JD 15, 16/4/1990.
- Public Security Directorate, wood, sponge, iron, paints and other supplies, 17/4/1990.
- Civil Aviation Authority, T 7/90, reinforcement steel 12.8 mm; T 8/90, cement pipes 60 cm., JD 3 each, 14/4/1990.
- General Supplies Dept., 33/90, tires, JD 5, 17/4/1990; 60/90, white paper, JD 4, 16/4/1990; 69/90, computer cm. paper, JD 2, 17/4/1990.
- Natural Resources Authority, 32/90, 60 tons hydrochloric acid, conc. 30-33%, JD 5, 15/4/1990.
- Urban Development Department, tender no. 12-W2-90, North Russeifa Housing, 2B, is cancelled.
- Armed Forces/Central Oils Warehouse command, sale on 16/4/1990, of unusable empty metal containers.
- University of Science and Technology, 1/90 MF, chemicals and glassware for the College of Ag. and Vet. Medicine, JD 6, 16/4/1990.

This service is free-of-charge. To publish your tenders in this corner please tear-off this box (do not photocopy) and send with tender, auction, public sale, garage sale, bazaar sale, etc., details for: Economy Editor, On-Line, The Star, P.O. Box 9313, Amman-Jordan.

Industrial Estates

Jordan Industrial Investments Corporation

Location: Amman Industrial Estate/Sahab
Investment Capital: JD 12.5 million
No. Workers: 340 workers
Established in: 1980

Type of production:

- Gas cookers, with annual production of 20,000 units exporting to Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen and the United Arab Emirates.
- Washing machines, with a annual production of 25,000 units. Exporting to Egypt, Tunisia, Iraq and Yemen.
- Metal furniture, under British license with a annual production of 24,000 units. Exporting to North Yemen.
- Taps and water mixers, with a annual production of 14 sets exporting to Egypt.
- Solar heaters, with a annual production of 23,000 covering the local market.
- Cooking kitchenware in different sizes and shapes with a annual production of 1.5 million units.

The company is working to export its products to the Gulf markets, USSR and the African countries.

Jordan Industrial Investments Corp.
P.O. Box: 20
Amman Industrial Estate/Sahab
Tel: 722929

Shows & Exhibitions

UNISPHERE 1990
April, 20-25, 1990

UNISPHERE 1990 is an international trade fair for small, medium and large U.S. and European firms in telecommunications, software and systems and medical technology. The fair is held at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Arlington, U.S.A. Delegations from Tunisia, Jordan and the U.A.E. are attending. Contact: QSOFI, 7799 Leesburg Pike, Suite 200, Church, VA 22043. Tel: 703-893-7638, Fax: 703-821-1111. Special feature panels will discuss trade and investment opportunities in the Middle East as well as high tech opportunities in the

An oil-based recovery in Eastern Europe?

By Sajid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON - The revolution in the East Bloc, despite its obvious merits, so far has brought nothing but headaches for the Middle East, from the Jewish emigration to Israel-occupied Arab territories to the somewhat amateurish or listless conduct of foreign policy by revolutionary, idealistic or simply inexperienced governments.

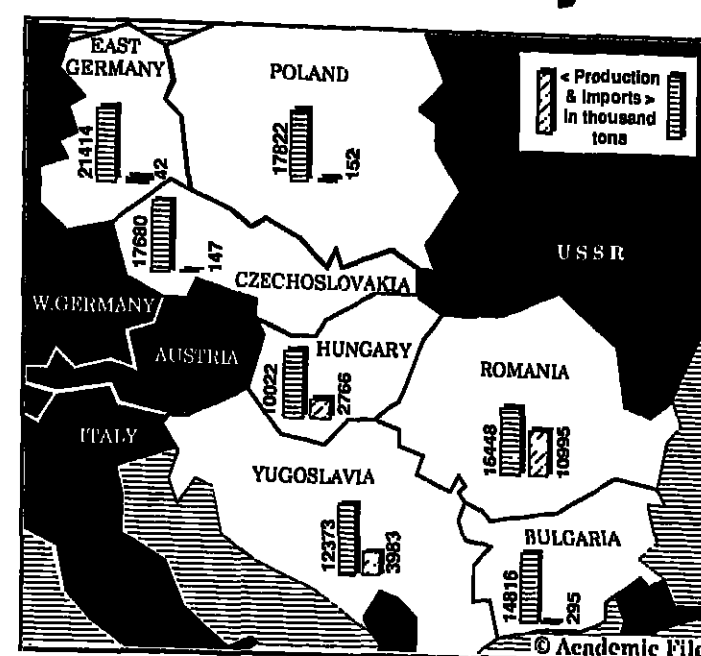
There may be some welcome spin-offs, however. By all counts Eastern Europe seems poised for an economic lurch forwards, if not yet a take-off, and that should be good news to the producers of that vital commodity for the engines of progress, oil.

Since late last year, imports of non-Soviet crude oil by the East European countries have been on the rise, as a result of both the domestic difficulties in the Soviet Union and greater independence of the Warsaw Pact in concluding deals. This is particularly noteworthy because, in the meantime, Soviet crude oil exports to Western Europe have remained constant.

If the future trend in Eastern Europe is towards greater consumption then the market projections for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) need to rest their sights longer on the East than on the traditional markets of the West.

For all intents and purposes, Eastern Europe growth patterns will be little different from those in the Third World countries which evolved in recent years from developing to developed status. The East European growth will be slower, of course, than the growth of the Southeast Asian 'miracle patch', but it will be substantial enough to be reflected on the revenue growth forecasts of OPEC countries.

So little of anything of international importance has happened on the oil scene lately that the Eastern European developments can easily be rated as by far the most exciting news of the year



so far. Economic liberalisation means more cars - and, ironically, a greater pumping of the gas to exacerbate the planet's green house misery - but it also translates into industrial growth nourished by oil.

Most East European nations are too poor, of course, to afford great increases in the quantities of oil they now import, but they are the perfect candidates for OPEC financing arrangements that give greater leeway in consumption and growth. After all, OPEC funding has had a similar stimulating effect on the poorer developing countries with balance of payments problems. East Europe may pick up the strands of economic recovery faster than is generally assumed.

The Energy Balances, compiled by the Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA) before the revolutionary changes began to sweep across Eastern Europe, indicate that almost each and every sector should now be watched for growth.

Take, for example, Czechoslovakia, the country which is perhaps best poised for an economic take-off in Europe. A nominal producer of oil and a substantial importer of oil, coal and gas, Czechoslovakia is experiencing

What's in it for OPEC? Peter Morrison, British minister of state for energy affairs, was in the Gulf recently and his was a reassuring observation: that the energy-intensive basic industries alone will stimulate demand. Taken together with social liberalisation and increased tourism, the crude oil consumption in Eastern Europe can only show a dramatic increase.

The challenge for OPEC is whether it can contain an upsurge of euphoria amongst members and continue to exercise a disciplinary influence on production. Some OPEC constituents are pressing for a summit meeting to coincide with the 13-member group's 30th anniversary this year but also to set new goals in response to the profound changes sweeping OPEC's largest market, the West. But there is as yet no consensus on the idea first put forward by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

In the immediate term, the task

of keeping prices stable remains foremost. As the United Arab Emirates Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Dr. Mansour bin Juma, warned recently, any move to increase the market price may prove counterproductive.

"Prices are fluctuating between \$18 and \$20 (a barrel)," he said recently. "That's the ideal level which I myself like to see. We must be very careful when we talk about going beyond \$18."

Oilmen and like-minded ministers in OPEC believe that the \$18-\$20 price range should be maintained for the rest of the year and maybe even into 1991. As he observed, this would be a good way to ensure market stability. In other analysts' view, such a price discipline may also work towards stimulating demand in Eastern Europe instead of scaring the economists there into unwarranted - and unproductive - energy cutback at a time of crucial growth. - Academic File.



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Our Say... Great debate

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein has affirmed his commitment to the Jordanian constitution and the democratic process in the Kingdom in his speech before the 60-member Royal Commission which was formed this week to draw the national charter.

This assertion comes at a point in time when the nation is about to embark on a new political experiment to cement the democratic tradition in Jordan and safeguard its bases. The King made it clear that while the proposed national charter will not replace the constitution, it will be a framework for achieving national goals.

The idea of the national charter was met with conflicting reactions when it was first suggested. But as the picture got clearer, the need for a "social contract" to regulate political action in the Jordanian arena became a must. The constitution guarantees civil and political rights, but it does not get into minute details of how these political rights are to be practised especially after the sad experience of the 1950s when some political parties active in Jordan became hostage to the policies of paternal parties abroad. Hence comes the urgency of re-defining the goals and priorities of Jordan's system of government, the relation between people and the executive body and the national commitment to democratic values out of commitment to the political establishment.

One has to take into consideration the challenges that Jordan is facing both externally and internally. Without a clear vision, a national consensus on principles and an understanding of the nature of the political climate in the region, the democratic process will always be subject to threats simply because of the confusion most political trends are going through at this sensitive stage.

The Royal Commission will have a difficult task before it. While it represents all political and intellectual trends in the Kingdom today, it must overcome the confusion and present the nation with a new social contract which could become a firm building block for future political establishments. To survive the coming years we simply must move from the state of serving individual interests into safeguarding basic principles which in the end will protect the social fibre of the country.

In addition to this, members of the commission will have to have a far-sighted view of the future cycles in the life of this country. The present economic and political challenges cannot be dealt with unless a clear vision of the future is forged. National consensus will precede the coming stage which will be characterised by the open activity of political parties.

In a country like Jordan, which has experienced pluralism in the past, the democratic process cannot afford to run into obstacles that could threaten the survival of democracy. Political parties will have to function as part of the social fabric it represents and as an extension of the democratic life which rests on the constitution and is regulated by the national charter. But to reach that stage of Jordan's democratic life, the charter will have to come out strong enjoying the support of the majority of Jordanians from all walks of life.

This is the era of great debate at all levels. While the representatives of political and intellectual trends in Jordan debate the shape of the coming months and years, the people of Jordan will be debating it too. Later when the proposed charter is presented to Jordanians it will have covered all issues that are currently on everybody's mind. The fruits of this extraordinary exercise are enormous.

These are critical times in the history of this young Kingdom, but they are also exciting ones. For without the ongoing debates the nation will not be able to face the threats and challenges to its very existence. We have faith in the will of the Jordanian leadership and its subjects. The coming days will prove that debate and dialogue are the best venue for a nation at the crossroad.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A modest wager

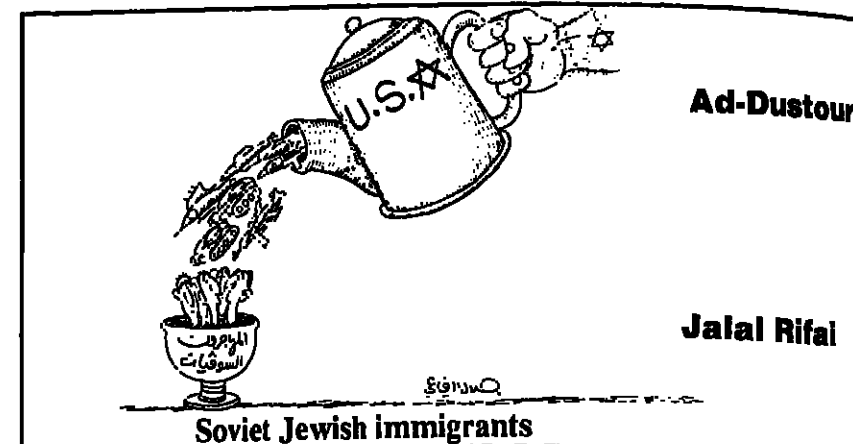
To the editor:

I would like to place a modest wager with any of your readers regarding the final outcome of the (Shimon) Peres - (Yitzhak) Shamir tug of war. I say the whole thing is a charade, giving the Israelis necessary time to water down American and European pressures to join the peace process.

Everytime Israel is forced to look reality in the eye, it plays dead, politically that is. Faking it, is the best game Israel's dextrous leaders know.

For you, the Arabs, I only hope you have learned enough about your enemy after more than 40 years of conflict. When some of my Arab friends say the Arab people are still ignorant of Israel's way of thinking, I get really scared.

David Levin
New York



Ad-Dustour

Jalal Rifal

Guest Column

Breaking bread with my enemy

By Hala Deeb Jabbour

MY ENLIGHTENMENT did not occur in a single incident, but over many turbulent years...

1948: I was born in Jerusalem, Palestine and was only a child when my country was partitioned and my family forced to leave. I spent most of my young adult life hating Jews, Israelis, Zionists and anyone who was on their side, and dismissed the Holocaust as exaggerated Jewish paranoia.

1973: In Beirut, Lebanon, a young married couple moved into the apartment next to mine. They were Jews. At first we just nodded, then the nods turned into whispers of greeting, the greetings became audible, we lingered in the hallway and finally stepped into each others' apartments. However, the war in Lebanon put an end to our budding exchanges.

1976: The war for the control of the high rise hotels in Beirut was underway. The Holiday Inn, a sniper's nest until it was burned out, was two blocks away from my apartment. Heavily armed militia roamed our streets. Pack the bags, bundle up the children, and travel for safety to Amman. A few days, we'll be back.

In Amman I was greeted by my sobbing Aunt Anisah. "Refugees again? Our generation and now yours? When will it end?" Unlike the previous generation of Palestinians, we did go back to Beirut. As the situation intensified, however, we left again, this time for England.

1982: The Israelis invaded Lebanon. Bombardment, siege, and evacuation of PLO from West Beirut. The massacres. The fear. The whole insecurity of being a Palestinian once again. There is no backing out. One can uproot from a place but not from one's skin, one's history, one's people. The dilemmas. The sense that we had betrayed those we left behind, as we now safely dwell in the West. Abhorrence of the West for being the cause and the prime financier of our exile and tragedy. The sense of helplessness and total incapacity, of loss and that immense guilt.

1985: Sitting by my window in the safety of my suburban American home, missing my parents, friends and way of life, out of touch with my culture and my roots. I cried for having lived 40 years over which I had absolutely no control, a life constantly subjected to changing political circumstances, which dominated every level of my being.

I took up my pen and wrote, "Dear Leah," addressing an imaginary Jewish woman. I had pictured her to be of my age. I asked her when it would be over for

both of us. That letter, written in utter despair, became the epilogue of a novel, my first, entitled "A Woman of Nazareth."

Writing was the best therapy for me, as I aired all of my anger, all of my emotions, over the Palestinian tragedy.

1987: I was asked to read the "Dear Leah" letter and share a stage with another Palestinian sister, Zeinab Sh'ath, and two Israelis, a traditionalist and a radical, at the Sisterfire Conference in Maryland. Having accepted, I could not then imagine going to the pre-conference dinner and sharing bread with my enemies. I tried to think up excuses for not going. However, I had been preaching tolerance and understanding. I had stated my views in non-erasable print. I dared myself to go, or be exposed to myself as a hypocrite.

I went and found commonalities which surprised me. That wall between me and anything Jewish or Israeli started to crumble. December 9, 1987: The Intifada. A resurgence of hope, pride and dignity. The Palestinians had taken their destiny into their own hands. Nothing more magnificent had occurred within our Palestinian national consciousness. As one, we all rose to support our Intifada. Yes, we can talk now. Yes, we are paying the price of freedom with the blood of our children. Yes, we have earned our place at the negotiating table. It was a tremendous feeling.

February 1990: I took part in a dialogue conference with American, Palestinian and American-Jewish women. It presented many dilemmas. Is it all worth it? What are the benefits of such exercise? Will I have regrets next week, next month or next year?

Maybe, Maybe not. Maybe tomorrow, next month or next year what has been germinating within me for so many years will suddenly flower into peace.

When I saw one of the American Jewish women fighting a battle within herself during the conference, feeling the push and pull of both sides of the coin, wanting to be objective yet afraid to betray her people by doing so, I was reminded of myself. I could see deep into her very heart, into recesses of her soul where she, herself, had not yet dared to look. I saw a Leah, responding to her Palestinian counterpart, as they both extended, though fearfully, their hands in peace. Perhaps this is seeing the light.

Hala Deeb Jabbour is co-ordinator of the Washington, DC, chapter of the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee. Her book, *A Woman of Nazareth*, will be published in May.

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An independent political, economic and cultural weekly, published every Thursday in Amman in co-operation with Media Services International (Info-Media).
Editorial & Advertising: Fax & Telephone 648298, P.O. Box 5115, Amman - Jordan.
Typesetting, layout and processing done exclusively on Apple Macintosh system using Desk top-publishing software.

Opinion

New thinking in the Middle East is important before war breaks out

By Hanna Siniora

THE HISTORY of the conflict between two peoples - Arab and Jew - living in the same homeland is again facing an important juncture, a turning point. This is made clear by the demise in Israel of the coalition between the Likud and Labour parties.

It is not only the differences in approach of these two big parties that led to the present crisis. The basic issue is a much larger one: fear of change - momentous change of the sort that is transforming Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Central and South America, Namibia and South Africa.

The difficult choice

The Mideast is not isolated from

developments elsewhere in a shrinking world. Will the choice in Israel be to try to preserve outdated policies by forcibly keeping the occupation in place with some cosmetic changes, transforming it into permanent autonomy? Or will it be to accept the fact that the time has come to embark on the road of negotiation that will eventually lead to freedom and independence for the Palestinians?

These political trends are fermenting in Israel, and the collapse of the government is part of the process of evolution of public support toward either maximalist positions or a policy of defined borders for two peoples in the conflict.

Both options have their advocates in Israel, as also among the Palestinian people. The struggle between the advocates of greater Palestine and of a two-state solution was only recently resolved by the Palestine National Council (PNC), in November of 1988. These differences are legitimate. No one in either camp, in Israel or in Palestine, can be accused of being less or more nationalistic if he advocates his preference, be it greater Palestine or greater Israel or a two-state solution or territorial compromise.

But let us remember, maximalist positions don't leave an option for the other party. They are the positions that have led the region into six major wars in the past four decades. To insist on such positions now would certainly lead us to face the most destructive of these wars yet - and within the next two years.

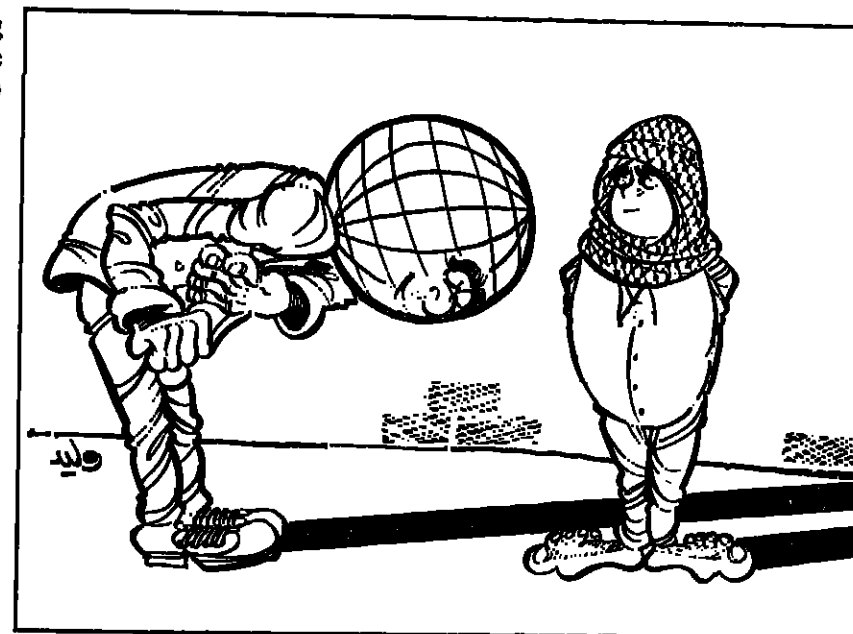
Let us remember that while the Cold War between the two superpowers may be over, the arms race in this part of the world is not. In fact, East and West are busily dumping their surplus arms in our region, overexacerbating our economic ability to absorb

such huge investments, which run to \$15 to \$20 billion per year.

The military factor

Countries in our region are stockpiling weaponry and the latest military technology, including the means for such outlawed practices as chemical and germ warfare. And, of course, they are moving into the age of the ballistic missile, while at the same time the specter of nuclear weapons is raised by Israel and some Arab countries.

Do we in the Mideast need to commit mutual national suicide in order to prove that there is no military solution to our conflict? Do we need to spend our human capital, our economic resources, our chance to catch up with



In order to begin to build such a coalition, it is necessary to create an alliance that can provide a comfortable majority. This approach has already evolved within the Palestinian camp and is the basis of the Palestinian peace initiative, put together in bits and pieces but with determination by the representative of the Palestinian people, the

PLO. It is a strategic approach, not a tactical position, an approach that accepts existence between the two peoples living in the same homeland, in two states.

Nobody can stop these world trends from affecting us. People can delay change, but they never prevent it. We are not immune or isolated from our surroundings. It is much more to the advantage of the peoples of the region that change happen before there is another war, which might permanently cripple our area and keep it from joining the progress on the world front.

The road to dialogue

The only road - the one both sides in the Mideast conflict must travel together - is the road of dialogue, negotiation and mutual concessions. A compromise solution will not satisfy all of us or both of our peoples, but it would preserve our future and our ability to mend, to forget and to build together. This road is a much harder one to build and to follow. There is less glory in it and probably quite a lot of vilification, bordering on accusations of treason. Yet it is the only road that will allow us to survive and prosper and to build a new Middle East, just as Europe arose from the ashes of two destructive world wars.

To go this way, it is not enough for

View Point by Yacoub Jaber

A deterrent force for peace

THE IRAQI military capabilities are bound to foster peace prospects in the Middle East and force Israel to reconsider its position of turning down once and again all initiatives to bring about a lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israel lost interest in peace after it signed a peace treaty with Egypt in 1979. Without the military power of Egypt, the Arabs became exposed to Israeli excesses. Israel thus invaded Lebanon in 1982 and built many new settlements in the occupied Arab territories because there was no deterrent Arab force to stand up to its aggressions. The Israelis felt immune against any retaliation and went ahead with the process of the Judaisation of the occupied territories and flatly rejected all peace plans. They didn't need peace because the alternative was the maintenance of the status quo without fear of a strong Arab reaction.

The war between Iraq and Iran made the Israelis feel even safer. The war depleted Iraq's resources and kept it engaged in a long protracted conflict. But at the same time, the war prompted Iraq to enhance its military potentials and depend on itself in many ways to strengthen its defences.

One result of Iraq's self-dependence has been the development of ballistic missiles and chemical weapons. Iraq could not afford to go ahead with an endless war with an adamant adversary and thus came up with a deterrent power that finally compelled Iran to accept a cease-fire.

Iraq has now come face to face with Israel. Iraqi president Saddam Hussain vowed to burn half of Israel if the Israelis dared attack Iraq. For the first time in many years, Israel feels that its very foundations are seriously threatened.

The Israelis know very well that President Hussain's threats should be taken very seriously. They are dealing with a man who knows how to keep his pledges. If Israel attacks, there is no doubt whatsoever that the Iraqi leader will turn his words into deeds.

Peace remains the sole option for Israel if it wants to survive in this region. It may take some time for the Israelis to realise this, but Iraq's war capabilities will certainly serve as a constant reminder.

Hanna Siniora is editor-in-chief of Al Fajr newspaper in the occupied West Bank.

The Star

The Intifada

Autopsies and executions

By Mary Barrett

I CAME to Nablus to learn about the execution-style killing of a young man and the shooting to death of his young friend.

I remembered another visit when the military had opened fire on a demonstration. A teenage boy was shot in the face and soldiers charged in to get him. Suddenly hundreds of people poured into the street, oblivious to the teargas and live ammunition.

Old women ran straight at the soldiers, screaming and crying. Children flooded around to protect them from flailing clubs and gun butts. The wounded boy was dragged away by friends. Before the military could seal the gates to the city, he was out.

The best efforts of a local hospital failed to save him, however. As we entered, frenzied youths were plunging through the corridors to a secret exit with their lifeless burden. Parents of other patients rushed to hold doors and wipe the fresh blood from the tiled floor. As hospital personnel rapidly swabbed down the surgery and changed their smocks, a young woman rushed outside to drive away the car which had brought the boy. By the time the army had maneuvered around the barricades and plunged through the doors of the emergency room, all was quiet.

Why did the soldiers want the body so badly and why were the Palestinians ready to risk death to keep it? The stories of the families I had come to see today embodied those issues. Nearly a month after their sons had died, they had only just buried them.

A family's story

The home of 'Ammar Mohammad Anis Kalbounah was decorated as so many I had seen in the last two years. There were wreaths of palm, bundles of flowers, calligraphed banners, photographs of the martyr and, as always, colours of the Palestinian flag. During the 40 days of mourning they would be replaced over an over after soldiers entered and destroyed them.

'Ammar's mother sat in the living room with about 15 other women. Pinned to her white scarf was a photograph of her 19-year-old son and his fiancée, Bahiya Sayieh. There were no hysterics, no sobbing. The women were calm, controlled and angry.

The story was a complex one. 'Ammar's mother, sisters and fiancée began by pointing out that they were mourning not only of 'Ammar, but also for his friend Ayman Shufiq Jamous, killed at the same time. The two had been living quietly for about a year in a deserted house in the Rafidieh section of Nablus with three other youths, all wanted by the army.

At 4 a.m. on 2 September, 1989, the CID (Israeli secret police) and Israeli soldiers surrounded the house and burst into it. Neighbours heard a sustained explosion of gunfire, as if from a number of weapons. Then terrible screams were heard from within. A young man was howling, "Leave my head, God curse you, leave my head!" and some-

one else was yelling, "You're going to answer, do you hear? You're going to talk!" Suddenly the boy's screaming stopped. Neighbours watched as Captain Kuby (some spell it Coby), an infamous Nablus police officer, accompanied the motionless form of Ayman Jamous from the house, still yelling at him, "You cannot die. I want you alive."

At 9:30 in the morning the families heard of the deaths of 'Ammar and Ayman on Israeli radio. They imagined their sons lying naked on mortuary slabs with wounds over each kidney sewn closed with coarse black thread, as so many families had described. Or perhaps the boys were being maintained on life support, waiting, comatose, to become unwitting organ donors.

When they demanded their sons' bodies, the military governor of Nablus, Shemolik Mrad, claimed that they had been taken away and buried in Rihanch cemetery in Jericho. He gave the families a permit to go to see the graves. Rihanch is the place where martyred fellaheen, the Palestinian fighters who have infiltrated from across the Jordan River, are buried. Its location is secret. Rumors have long abounded that those Palestinians who disappear after arrest end up there.

The grieving families of the two boys went to the military governor of Jericho. At first he said he did not know what they were talking about, and that they could not have been told the boys were buried there because "who is buried here is a military secret." Finally, after they produced the permit, he said yes, the bodies were there, but it was a closed military zone so they could not see the graves.

The governor told the families they could not have the bodies, "because you would not turn them over to us when they were wanted." All of this only confirmed their initial suspicion. They saw no reason to believe the boys' bodies were in Jericho.

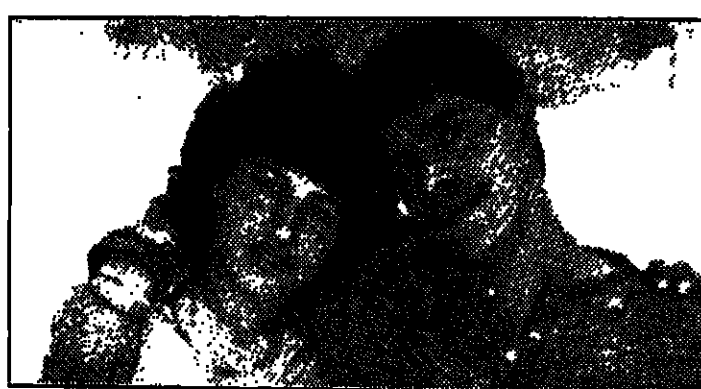
On 8 Sept. Israeli lawyer Lea Tsemel, working with Palestinian lawyer Adnan Abu Lailah, filed a plea in the Israeli High Court demanding the bodies be exhumed, the families be permitted to examine them, autopsies be performed with the families choice of physician in attendance, the families be permitted to bury them, and a thorough investigation of the deaths be mounted.

Amid escalating violence, military governor Mrad called the Kalbounah and Jamous families to his office on 10 Sept. The bodies, he said, were in fact at the Abu Kabir facility. Two members of each family would go to identify them. The implicit assumption was that the bodies had been there all along and Mrad said nothing to disabuse the families of this belief. (It was not until days later that they were to learn the boys had been buried previously and exhumed.) They demanded and received permission to be accompanied by a doctor.

On 11 and 12 Sept. the families, accompanied by Tel Aviv by Palestinian surgeon Dr. Jihad Annallah, viewed the bodies from behind the glass windows

of the morgue at Abu Kabir facility at a distance of five feet. Presuming the bodies to have been in the morgue since death, Dr. Annallah interpreted blistering and blackness to indicate the boys had been burned rather than shot to death. Neither body was recognizable. A number of tubes protruded from one. His mother recognised his engagement ring. This was Ayman. The face and most of the head of the other was gone. The word "Fateh" was tattooed in English on his forearm, and an "A" on the back of his thumb. His mother knew that this was 'Ammar.

The bodies identified. Mrad ordered mourning to begin, but the families insisted they would not do so until their sons were properly autopsied in the presence of a doctor of their choice (a provision available to Israelis but not extended under the mili-



Ammar Kalbounah and his fiancée Bahiya Sayieh

tary law which governs the occupied territories) and buried according to the tenets of Islam. Horror at the thought that the boys might have been burned to death set off a new wave of anger, with its concomitant deaths and injuries. The autopsies took place on the 15th. The women of the Kalbounah family described them to me with remarkable sophistication and apparent dispassion.

Midnight burials

Five days after the autopsies, on 20 Sept. Mrad told the families that the bodies would be brought from Abu Kabir at 10 p.m. for burial in the local cemetery. He said the families would be permitted to prepare the bodies for burial and there would be no funeral. Only three representatives from each family could be present. The city was again placed under curfew. Several men went to dig the graves.

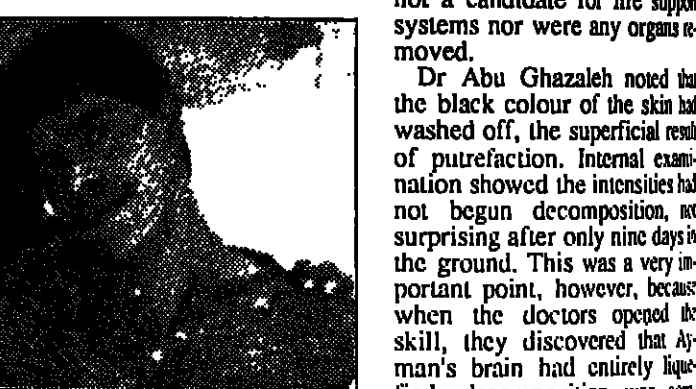
In the evening, 'Ammar's mother, brothers and sisters, and his fiancée Bahiya, went to wait outside the graveyard. They found it surrounded by soldiers. Mrad was at hand. But by 10 p.m., the bodies had not come and the soldiers had chased the family away. "They hid in the dark at a nearby house. At midnight, as a military van entered the graveyard, the women dashed after it and saw the black plastic bags thrown onto the ground. Identification tags listed names and numbers.

The men carried the bags to the grave sites under the watchful eyes of soldiers. As the women approached, the soldiers turned and began beating them back with their rifle butts. One

of 'Ammar's relatives tore open the polyethylene trash bag and turned the body in its grave to face east towards Mecca. It was a small triumph in the degrading process. From somewhere high in the Nablus hills a cry rang out, "Allahu akbar." "God is great," Bahiya translated. The martyrs had been laid to rest three weeks after their deaths. Mourning could begin.

I went to see the renowned Palestinian physician, Dr. Hatem Abu Ghazaleh. The right to perform autopsies is jealously held by the Israeli authorities. Palestinian hospitals simply do not receive the required permits. Consequently, few Palestinian doctors are familiar with the procedures.

Dr. Abu Ghazaleh, however, was at one time the chief health official for the West Bank under Jordanian administration. He



had been director of forensic medicine and autopsies, and often served as an expert witness at criminal trials. A Nablus resident, he was the obvious choice to assist at the autopsies. As we sipped coffee in his quiet living room, he spoke at length about the legal ramifications of the case and described the autopsies.

Abu Ghazaleh pointed out that the bodies were returned to the Abu Kabir facility before the High Court could act on attorney Leah Tsemel's plea in order to avoid the precedent of court-ordered exhumation. The same held true for the autopsies and return of the bodies for family burial, both of which were acceded to voluntarily by Mrad.

The post-mortems were performed at the Abu Kabir Institute of Forensic Medicine in Tel Aviv by its director, Dr. Yehuda Hiss. Before beginning, Dr. Hiss explained to Dr. Abu Ghazaleh that the bodies had been exhumed and returned to the Institute on 11 Sept. nine days after the killings. The two doctors laid out the ground rules by which they would work together, and proceeded with X-rays, photographs and examinations.

The autopsies

Dr. Hiss's observations and conclusions would be recorded by a secretary in Hebrew. Abu Ghazaleh would not receive a copy of the official autopsy report. (He did, however, issue his own report in Arabic.) Closely following Israeli rules of procedure, the doctors found that Ayman Jamous (identified as #1086/560/89) had died as a result of a single high-velocity M16 round fired on a downward

course through his chest and abdomen, severing the aorta, passing through to the 4th and 5th lumbar vertebrae and exiting next to the anus.

This extraordinary trajectory, they believe, resulted from the victim having been shot while in a squatting position, possibly as he was rising from an Arab (floor level) toilet. A concerted effort had been made to keep him alive, including the insertion of a drainage tube in the chest wound, two fluid serum lines in the chest believed intended to aid in resuscitation.

Bruises indicated the use of artificial respiration. The patient, however, died some 15 to 20 minutes after his injury. Mrad apparently believed the bullet was lodged in his chest and did not realise the aorta had been severed, causing massive abdominal bleeding. In any case, he was not a candidate for life support systems nor were any organs removed.

Dr. Abu Ghazaleh noted that the black colour of the skin had washed off, the superficial result of putrefaction. Internal examination showed the intestines had not begun decomposition, not surprising after only nine days in the ground. This was a very important point, however, because when the doctors opened the skull, they discovered that Ayman's brain had entirely liquefied: decomposition was complete. Since the intestines are known to putrefy long before the brain, the only explanation for this dramatic reversal of the normal case was that his brain had been severely disrupted by being beaten on the floor, causing it to begin dissolving almost immediately.

'Ammar Kalbounah was identified as #1085/558/89. (When photographed his badly tarnished silver ring, returned before the autopsy by Abu Kabir, it was in an envelope marked #19-08/89, perhaps indicating that the first number represents body count and the second, autopsy count for the year.) His death was an entirely different story. His corpse, too, was easily washed to show clear, white skin. The face, forehead and jaw had entirely disappeared. Remarkably, although the bones had been separated, none of the detours (the interlocking edges) had broken.

Dr. Ghazaleh explained that his might have been caused by 'Ammar's head striking the floor so violently that the skull simply exploded rather than being crushed - probably the result of being hit by many bullets simultaneously (dum dum as well as high-velocity ammunition were implicated). He had been shot in both arms and one leg, taken five bullets in the chest, three in the back and two in the abdomen. He was not obvious how his face had been cleared out. It was apparent to both doctors that he had been assassinated. Clearly, he was never a candidate for organ transplant or transplant training.

Mary Barrett is a journalist specialising in the Middle East. She is based in Boston, MA. The Washington Report.

12 APRIL 1990

Riots of 1988 leading to riot of democracy in Algeria

By Michael Collins Dunn

Victory for democracy

IT IS extremely encouraging to see that all the colours of Jordan's political rainbow were represented in the Royal Commission which was formed this week and entrusted with the task of drafting the proposed national charter.

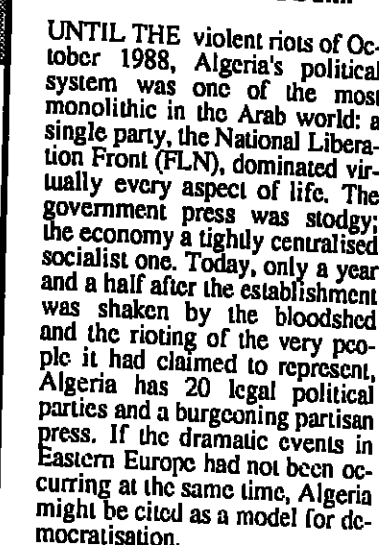
Many leaders of Jordan's political groups showed in the past few weeks some reluctance towards the very idea of drafting the national charter. Some went on record expressing their reservations or even rejection to the concept of drafting the charter for fear that it would supersede the constitution and that it might have a legal force, after the popular referendum, which would jeopardise the spirit, if not the letter, of the constitution.

But it was a positive indication of our healthy democracy that all political trends finally made up their minds to take part in the historic task of drawing up the charter.

The decision of Jordan's political groups to be active participants at this important juncture of our political life reflects an admirable sense of responsibility, and heralds a new stage of maturity and involvement in the shaping of our country's future. The formation of the commission might have taken longer than it was expected in order not to exclude any political trend. Indeed time that was spent explaining certain ideas about the charter to some reluctant political leaders was not wasted, but was very well invested in bringing together the capable minds of all representative Jordanians to work jointly in this noble task.

It is still very early, however, to talk about the procedures of operation for the Royal Commission. But I think the commission should spend as much time as possible discussing and approving its operating guidelines. The more time is spent spelling out these guidelines and agreeing upon them the less ambiguous and rocky the commission's march will be. How will votes, for instance, be taken? Will there be arbitration in case the commission or one of its sub-committees reaches a deadlock? This is the area that should worry the members of the commission at this stage more than anything else.

The Jordanian people look up to this commission with an urgent sense of anticipation and hope. The president and members of this commission are entrusted with the historic task of guiding our country ready to cross the threshold to the twenty-first century.



President Benjedid

While the FLN still runs the government, it has proven to be deeply divided, with the old guard fighting a tough rear guard action against change. Last year, when President Chadli Benjedid sought to fire Prime Minister Kasdi Merbah (a hardliner from the old guard), Merbah refused for several hours to step up his post. He finally yielded to new Premier Mouloud Hamrouche, a close ally of Chadli and a supporter of reform.

A shock to the establishment

The riots of 1988 were a shock to the establishment, for the very areas of Algiers which had been hotbeds of the revolution against France (led by the FLN) were now seen as the centres of resistance to the Party. Chadli promised reform, and has moved rapidly towards an opening of the political system.

All is not perfect, however. Efforts to streamline the economic

system, while proceeding, have been slowed by bureaucratic inertia and the resistance of the dedicated socialists in the FLN's old guard. Chadli has opened up the political system, but if he cannot alleviate the economic problems which caused the 1988 riots, some wonder if he can survive. The economy is a shambles, despite Algeria being an oil producer.

Half of all Algerians were born after independence. They do not remember the struggle against the French and no longer venerate the FLN as a liberation movement, knowing it only as a ruling socialist bureaucracy. The FLN has shown itself to be a dinosaur, resistant to change even when a strong president tries to push it in that direction.

And Chadli has not defeated his rivals in the FLN, or silenced them as effective as Mikhail Gorbachev seems to have done in Moscow. Some have suggest-

ed that it might have been better for Chadli to scrap the FLN entirely, and try to create a new presidential party to lead Algeria into an era of political pluralism. By choosing to stay with the FLN, Chadli may have limited his own options against the old guard.

A plethora of parties

But if the FLN is unchanging, the plethora of new parties and newspapers is something unseen before, and rare enough anywhere in the Middle East. Parties ranging from Communist through Social Democrat to Islamic have emerged from the shadows. Some of them are linked to old, pre-independence movements which had broken with the FLN, or to former political figures. Others are tiny groups representing almost no one but their founders. But there is at least one big exception: The Islamic Salvation Front, headed by Sheikh Abbasi Madani, is unquestionably the FLN's biggest rival.

Prime Minister Hamrouche himself has suggested that the Islamic Salvation Front might win some 30 per cent of the vote in upcoming municipal elections. The Party is the largest of several Islamic groups, and claims to be the only legal Islamic political party in the Arab World. (Muslim Brotherhood members take major roles in the Egyptian and Jordanian parliaments, however, as independents or members of other parties.)

Algeria's Maghreb neighbours seem a little uncertain about their larger neighbour's pace of change. Morocco and Tunisia have far better records of political pluralism than Algeria, but

both have banned parties based exclusively on Islam. (In Tunisia's parliamentary elections last year, the Islamic movement Nahda, running as an independent list, won more votes than any legal opposition party). Algeria's legalisation of a big, influential Islamic party makes its North African neighbours somewhat nervous. It is particularly remarkable in view of the past Francophile, socialist, secularist nature of Algeria's ruling FLN.

It is precisely that legacy which has encouraged the growth of a major Islamic bloc in Algeria. The FLN's perceived failures have encouraged those who seek a return to more traditional values. The failure of single-party state socialism is apparent. If Chadli is unable to transform the FLN into a party capable of competing in genuine political pluralism, the Islamic movement may step in to fill the void. Certainly if the FLN cannot at least alleviate the economic and social problems which provoked the 1988 riots, there will be further troubles.

Despite the jitters of her neighbours, Algeria's willingness to sanction a legal Islamic party seems to have been inevitable. In Algeria (as in Tunisia), the Islamic movement was already the strongest, most broadly based political movement aside from the ruling party. To try to deny this reality and bar Islamic parties would merely have deepened Islamicist resentment of the FLN. As the experiences of Egypt, Jordan, Yemen and even Tunisia have shown, barring parties based on Islamic revivalist ideologies does not mean that Islamicists do not win seats in parliament or local councils: it just means they do so as independents or as members of other parties.

Algeria has known only three presidents since independence. Ahmad Ben Bella, now in exile but expected to return to lead a new party, was a revolutionary ideologue. The late Houari Boumediene was a military man, but also a revolutionary adventurer who led Algeria into the Western Sahara war. Chadli Benjedid also comes from a military background, but he was not particularly prominent in the years of the fight against the French. Something of a compromise candidate when he was elected in 1979, he has proven to be a pragmatist who, given the opportunity of the 1988 riots, is now an activist reformer.

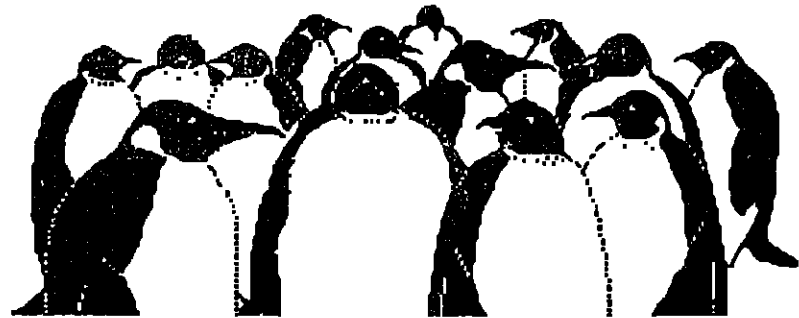
Some observers feel that Chadli's efforts to bring about change in the FLN had been stymied until the 1988 riots. The worst upheaval since independence may actually have been a godsend to the president, enabling him to use it for leverage against the old guard in the party.

It is still a bit too soon to assess Chadli's chances of success. The political liberalisation is broad and real, but most of the parties are not at all broad, and some are barely real. Elections will, at first, likely be a contest between the FLN, perhaps divided into factions, and the Islamic Salvation Front.

Michael Collins Dunn, Ph.D. is senior analyst of The International Estimate, Inc., a Washington consultancy, and Middle East editor of its newsletter, The Estimate.

THE STAR 15

John Collins



Around Town

Vintage planes make a stop in Jordan

● "It's just the adventure," said Australian dentist and amateur flyer Grand Dawson, summing up neatly the feelings of the forty pilots who arrived in Amman this week on the 1990 World Vintage Rally. The rally is not a competition and the pilots had to pay their own way but they could not resist the challenge of retracing the London to Australia "Empire Air Route" first followed just seventy years ago.

Husband and wife team David and Carolyn Salter were adding their own dimension to the rally by raising funds for cancer charities in Australia and the United Kingdom. For most participants, however, the rally was pre-eminently a celebration of the joy of flying and of the achievements of the great aviators of the past.

At a press conference at the Hotel Jordan Inter Continental event director for the rally Lang Kidby said that getting the vintage single engine planes, all pre-1950, and their pilots from London to Australia in one piece was proving quite a challenge but the 18 crews still flying were determined to finish.

For many of the pilots the rally tops a lifetime of flying. Americans Marian Jayne, Aileen Pickering and Sammy McKay boast a total of 93 years of flying experience which may explain their cool handling of an electrical failure over Carnes which left them having to hand crank their landing gear. The all-women team also had the distinction of being the only crew to fly their plane across the Atlantic for the start of the rally, a timely gesture on the 60th anniversary of the great Amy Johnson's pioneering solo flight between London and Australia.

For Phil Reumes just getting out of Iraqion developed into a challenge. Engine trouble had him going back and forth twice and ready to ditch his plane. It was, he said, "the most incredible experience of our lives and we don't want to repeat it."

What most of the rally members would be happy to repeat is their visit to Jordan where they found the hospitality "overwhelming," the technical crews efficient and helpful and even the bureaucrats friendly. With six weeks and twelve countries still to go they were convinced that no-one will be able to improve on the welcome they found in Jordan.

● The French Cultural Centre will host the famous French historian Mr Pierre Vidal-Naquet, who will present a series of debates on "De Gaulle and decolonisation". This event occurs in the framework of the celebrations held in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of the French general.

Mr Vidal-Naquet is a historian of Greek antiquities and the director of studies at the School of Higher Studies in Social Sciences in Paris. He also directs the Centre of Comparative Research in Ancient Societies.

He is mostly reputed for his works and stands on problems of our modern history such as decolonisation and the rights of the Palestinian people. Mr Vidal-Naquet will lecture at the French Cultural Centre, the World Affairs Council and Yarmouk University during the coming week.

● Jordan Inaugural Golf Open Championship will take place 1 May at the newly-established Bisharat Golf Course. The event, the first of its kind in Jordan, is sponsored by the Hotel Jordan InterContinental. Over 100 competitors, including some from the Arab countries, are expected

to participate.

Mr Majeed Khalil, key figure in the project said this is a dream come true. Mr Khalil set about the task of introducing golf to Jordan after he was appointed General Manager of Hotel Jordan InterContinental in April 1988.

The concept had already been considered by Mr Jamal Bisharat for his land to the south of Amman but the idea came close to reality with the arrival of Mr Khalil who helped stimulate the foundation of the Friends of Golf in Jordan. The main challenge before was to overcome the fact that until then Jordan had no golf courses. After months of studies and work the challenge was overcome.

Registration for the Inaugural First Open Championship will close on 21 April. Competitors entry will be free of charge. For full details please contact Hotel Jordan InterContinental.

Jordan Rally News

The Russians are coming - Again!

● For the second time competitors from the Soviet Union are

to compete in the Jordan International Rally in May. Two teams, each of three cars have entered the event. One team, entered by the Ministry of Sports in Moscow consists of three cars:

Driver V. Rubens (SU).

(Champion of Moscow). Lada 21074 1568 c.c. Group A. Driver P. Scholler (D). (Champion of Bavaria). Lada Samara 2108, 1288 c.c. Group A.

Driver A. Kuzmichev (SU). (Champion of Russia). Lada Sa-

mara, 21083, 1500 c.c. Group A. The second team represents the Autosports Federation of Leningrad and also consists of three cars:

Driver A. Denisov (SU). Lada

Continued on page 18

On The Occasion of the Holy Month of Ramadan

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Ramadan Thoughts

Spiritual journey

BEYOND THE physical deprivation of food and drink from dawn to dusk, Ramadan is a month of great spirituality. In our materialistic world, where everybody is concerned with the price of red meat, the rising cost of living and the increasing burdens of everyday life, Ramadan is like a breath of fresh air, a change of tune and pace and it is a reminder that we are here on earth not only to satisfy our worldly needs but to find our path to God Almighty.

Once we have had our food and drink at breakfast and are free to move about enjoying life's pleasures, but we are reminded of God's control over our lives. This reminder is only the first step towards a great spiritual adventure which Ramadan offers to those willing to go beyond the arduous ritual of fasting. We sometimes wonder how some of our acquaintances can withstand fasting in the hottest and longest of days, but this I believe is nothing compared to the difficulties entailed in searching for the path that will take us into that spiritual journey into the hands of God.

Lailat Al Qadr (the night of great blessings) is the night when the Holy Quran was revealed to Prophet Mohammad more than 14 centuries ago. While the exact day is unknown, Muslims are willing to stay up all night between the 20th and the 29th of Ramadan reciting Quran, praying and calling upon God to forgive their sins. This total separation from the material world is but the beginning of this great journey. Later on as one joins hundreds of worshippers in tens of mosques in thousands of cities around the Muslim world, the true meaning of this trek into God's domain begins to unfold.

While thousands of Muslims pray hoping for a sign from God on that blessed night, others are content with communicating without a medium with their creator, each in his own way. Just being away from the demands of everyday world is enough to take you into that spiritual journey. And what a feeling one gets as he or she dedicates these long hours of the night to God. Everything fits in this big jigsaw we call life. We begin to understand deeply the value of fasting, of praying and of being obedient servants to one God and no one else.

And as the days and nights of Ramadan pass us by, we discover again that the real challenge was not in our ability to withstand hunger and thirst, deny earthly pleasures and follow a strict discipline. No, the challenge was in our ability to find the path that would take us into that great spiritual journey. Only by taking this voyage could we understand Ramadan and prepare ourselves to live again in this world as Muslims whose purpose in life goes beyond self assertion in a materialistic world.

Ibrahim Zein



Ancient spirits: Beyond summer in Santa Fe

By Stephen Trimble

ALL THOSE who visit Santa Fe (New Mexico) and its people enter a circle of sacred mountains. Within that circle lies everything given the Pueblo Indian people by their Creator to make life good. Within that circle lie four centuries of multicultural history, as Hispanics and then Anglos joined the Pueblo people and found life in northern New Mexico good.

Each year, more people delight in the inspirational light that colours the clear, dry air over this small city at 7,000 feet. Drawn by the warm adobe, the magic of the landscape, the rich layering of cultures, and the lure of Southwestern art, travelers have flocked to those pinon- and juniper-covered hills.

Real estate developers describe the land as "a prestigious investment opportunity." Pueblo Indians still call the place "the dancing ground of the sun."

As Santa Fe has hit boom times, it has become more a resort and less a place where people live together in a community. Most Indian people simply cannot afford to live here; many others prefer to live in their home pueblos. A few families still farm. But art - painting, silverwork, weaving and particularly pottery - provides the best way to live in the old village and earn a living.

Though the demand for Indian art and skyrocketing prices have been an economic bonanza, success brings change that worries many Pueblo people.

Perhaps the best way to experience that connection to the mountains and sky is to travel to northern New Mexico when the crowds do not. Holding a hand-coiled pot, watching a ceremonial dance, visiting a Pueblo village - any of these can open the door to this world that still gives Santa Fe its Indian spirit.

The tourist season runs from Memorial Day to Labour Day; the Santa Fe Opera, Chamber Music Festival and Indian Market keep the city thronged. Feast Days at the pueblos attract huge crowds. Brief busy seasons come at Christmas and spring breaks when ski vacationers fill the lodges.

In the off-season, however, the locals reclaim their town. Without the crowds, Indian artists have more time to talk to the occasional visitor to their studios. And the ceremonial cycle of dances at the pueblos feels sacred again.

Walk through Santa Fe's plaza on a still winter day when your tracks are the first in a foot of fresh snow. Come in autumn when aspens blaze gold on the Sangre de Cristo mountains above town. Come in the spring when the pueblos make the transition from animal dances to corn dances, marking spring planting, a time of growth and hope.

For this is a Pueblo landscape. Each village believes its location to be "the centre of the universe." Watch the sun and moon rise and set at horizons formed by their holy mountains - the Jemez to the west, and to the east the Sangre de Cristo range - and you just may agree.

A humble one-story adobe structure on the north side of the plaza symbolises the history of this town: the Palace of the Governors, used as a seat of government under four flags, for nearly four centuries.

Feast Day at San Ildefonso Pueblo: As a winter night turns slowly to day, smoke rises from behind two small hills at the edge of the village. The animal dancers have gathered there, preparing to enter the village. Below, the San Ildefonso people stand at the edge of the pueblo, to welcome and greet the animal spirits.

The talented people of Santa Fe continue to offer their gifts of art and craft. They say goodbye to their pieces before they consign them to galleries, wishing them on their way with emotion.

Those intrigued by aspects of this place and its people enter the same circle whether the spark that attracts them is landscape, art or ritual. Within lie new meanings, new connections. Within lies the spirit of Santa Fe.



Princess Aisha and Mr Zaid Jum'a: Friendship that lead to engagement

Princess Aisha: Staunch believer in the role of Jordanian women

By Frida Jeryes
special to The Star

FOR HER Royal Highness Princess Aisha Al Hussein, the daring life may be over. From the parachuting outfit Princess Aisha is now looking forward to the bridal gown and matrimonial commitment to Mr Zaid Jum'a.

The Princess, one of twin daughters for His Majesty King Hussein and Princess Muna, was recently engaged to Mr Jum'a following two years of friendship which was based on mutual interests and common likes and dislikes. The couple are enjoying each other's company so much that their friends wonder how they can be together all the time and not get bored with each other, Princess Aisha says laughingly.

Princess Aisha is currently on a holiday from Oxford University, where she studies and is spending her time with her fiancé, parents and in-laws to be. After the wedding, due in July this summer, the couple will leave for England where they will stay for one year. Princess Aisha will be finishing her Bachelor of Arts in Oriental Studies, while Zaid will be working at a bank.

"I'm looking forward to coming back and settling down in Jordan," says Princess Aisha. She has many ideas for army women and the Jordanian women at large. But she is also willing to take up the responsibilities expected of her as a married woman. "I'd like to be involved in as many women's activities as possible," says Princess Aisha, who stresses her belief in Jordanian women's ability for hard work and independence.

She has chosen oriental studies because she believes it would give her a stronger background about my country, and help me be more open minded towards issues like history and politics," says Princess Aisha.

The BA degree at Oxford University involves courses in mod-

ern politics, Middle Eastern history, Islamic studies and classical Arabic. Being the daughter of a politician gives her a deeper understanding, and perhaps a deeper insight into politics, and current affairs, she says. But politics is the last thing she would discuss with her father, "when we're together, we enjoy our time, have fun and talk about anything but politics," she says.

Princess Aisha, who was the first Arab woman to graduate from Sandhurst Military College on 10 April, 1987, and the first Jordanian female parachutist, says that Jordanian women have all it takes to be successful and productive members of society. "They have strong will and are independent and hard working," but she adds that their work needs to be publicised.

She paid tribute to the first Jordanian woman pilot, and other pioneering females in the fields of banking and business. Besides that, she says that women need to try new things and be adventurous. "If I didn't try I wouldn't have known that I was capable of doing what I did".

Last year Princess Aisha graduated a batch of women soldiers, who have completed a three month voluntary course in military training which included physical exercise, shooting and general military tasks.

She says that after the course, the women, some of them mothers or wives, were very happy with what they achieved and were pleased to see how the course had changed them.

When she settles in Amman, one of Princess Aisha's targets will be to join the army and work on developing and improving training courses with the help of her two cousins, Their Highnesses Princess Sarra Nassor and Princess Basma Ali, who will both graduate from Sandhurst soon.

Princess Aisha is now "grounded" from parachuting, upon orders from Sayidna (King Hussein), but she assures

that she would not want to jump out of airplanes any more. "You feel more responsible towards yourself when you have someone you care about," she says looking at Zaid, who admits that he is afraid of heights, and of the idea of flying an aircraft. Bashfully, he talks about Prince Faisal Al Hussein talking him into gliding, "but I just wouldn't do it," says Zaid.

Zaid studied at the National Orthodox School in Amman. He got his BA in Economics from George Washington University in the United States. He now works at the Central Bank of Jordan. His future, regarding career, is still a little vague, "due to the current economic situation in Jordan," he says.

Planning for their future house is something the couple agree upon.

"We want to be our own interior decorators," Princess Aisha says, expressing her liking for fresh colours, and for a small family house with modern and practical furniture, "in case you spill coffee over it."

Zaid agrees that "if you want to live in a house, you should do it yourself, instead of having someone else do it for you."

In England, Princess Aisha shares a flat with a friend, and lives in anonymity doing her own shopping and cooking.

"We were brought up as normal ordinary people, Princess Aisha says. "We learned to do our beds and eat our mother's cooking."

Congratulations!!
Graduations, appointments, engagements, weddings, newborns, promotions, special awards, excellent achievements.... Drop us a line and send a photo...we will run it free of charge in The Star's People and Events page.

Queen Noor inaugurates income generating scheme for Women in Zarqa

Her Majesty Queen Noor inaugurated on Tuesday a project which will enable women in the Zarqa Governorate to reap the fruits of a productive home-based small industry.

The Zarki Light Footwear Workshop in Zarqa is a project implemented by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's Women and Development Programme (WDP) in co-operation with the Housewives Society, an affiliate of the General Federation of Jordanian Women in Zarqa Governorate.

In its experimental first stage, the project will provide job opportunities for 16 women of limited-income or no income at all, who will be working in the shop itself, in addition to those engaged in management and marketing.

The overall objective of the scheme is to integrate women into the socio-economic development of the country and to boost the benefits they draw from the process. The scheme seeks to identify potential female leaders and administrative cadres and train them in the management of viable, productive enterprises; transform social work in Jordan from a charitable to a viable business-oriented endeavour; provide the local market with high-quality products that would replace imports and demonstrate the fruitful effectiveness of co-operation among local, national and international organisations.



Queen Noor inspecting the tannery

tions in implementing productive schemes.

During her visit, Queen Noor inspected the various sections of the workshop and listened to briefings by Mrs Salwa Masri, Director of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation's Women and Development Programme, and Mrs Badia Jout'aneh, President of the Housewives Society in Zarqa.

Dr Ali Atiqa of UNDP presented Queen Noor with a copy of a survey evaluating women's role in national development.

The Queen also visited the Jordan Tannery, the workshop's major supplier of leather. The overall objective of the Women and Development Programme is to devise effective systems and identify practical interventions to support fuller integration, participation, and representation of

Jordanian women in national socio-economic development.

The United Nations Population Fund finances all productive schemes initiated by the Women and Development Programme, which include: bee-keeping and honey production in Karak Governorate, planting medicinal herbs in Irbid Governorate, rabbit production in Balqa Governorate, ready-to-wear garments in Mafrqa Governorate, dolls in traditional costumes in Amman, informational and educational materials and business counselling for women entrepreneurs in small enterprises.

Planning for the scheme started early in 1989 under the supervision of a technical committee which had been entrusted with the tasks of research, organisation and monitoring of the scheme.

Continued from page 16

Samara 21083, 1500 c.c. Group A.

Driver S.I. Voronov (SU), Lada 2108, 1288 c.c. Group A.

Driver E.G. Singurindl (GR), Lada 2108, 1288 c.c. Group A.

Both teams will consist of approximately 18 persons each and will consist of mechanics, team managers in addition to the competing crews they are due to arrive in Jordan at the beginning of May in order to commence practice over the 1200 k.m. route which includes 23 special stages.

The previous visit to Jordan by a Soviet rally team was in 1987 when five Lada VFTS group B cars were entered, three of which managed to finish with the best

achieving 6th overall.

Dead Sea special stage under construction

A special stage on the shores of the Dead Sea is currently under construction. In order to give the rally a unique flavour a stage at the lowest exposed spot on earth was planned some time ago. Due to the lack of suitable tracks and road in the vicinity a was found necessary to create 2.1 kilometres stage. A friendly road construction company has a site nearby has generously agreed to build a gravel road especially for the rally which runs along the shore line of the 130 feet (301 metres) below normal sea level Dead Sea.

Agenda

Films

The American Center presents the feature film "An American in Paris" starring Gene Kelly and Leslie Caron, Thursday 12 April at 3:00.

Lectures

Engineer Abdullah Ahmad will lecture on "Earth Day" (in Arabic) at the American Center, Wednesday 18 April at 2:00 pm.

Prof. Pierre Vidal-Naquet will lecture on "De Gaulle et la decolonisation" at the French

Culture Centre, Thursday 12 April at 8:30 pm.

Dr Karl P. Kuhlmann will lecture on "The oracle of Amun at Siwa and the visit of Alexander the Great" at the Goethe Institute, Tuesday 17 April at 8:00 pm.

Social Events

The Royal Automobile Club (RAC) presents children's bup from 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm, Thursday 12 April.

Also at the RAC every evening during Ramadan is "Arabian Nights", music and refreshing beverages and snacks. Starts at 9:30 pm.

SPORTS TRIVIA

- Where did Bo Schembechler begin his head coaching career?
- Who were the final four teams at the '89 NCAA basketball tournament?
- When was the last time the Pittsburgh Steelers made the NFL playoffs?
- Which NHL team plays in the oldest arena?
- Who was the baseball writers' first National League Rookie of the Year in '47?
- When did Penn State win its first national title in football?
- Who holds the world record in the high jump?

1. Miami of Ohio, where he coached for six years before going to Michigan.
2. Illinois, Duke, Seton Hall and Michigan, the eventual NCAA champion.
3. The Steelers lost to the Miami Dolphins 15-28 in the 1984 AFC Championship game.
4. The Canadiens, who play in the Montreal Forum. The NHL's oldest arena was built in '24 and rebuilt in '68.
5. The Brooklyn Dodgers' Jackie Robinson.
6. In '82, the Miami Lions beat Georgia in the Sugar Bowl 27-23 and were voted their first national title.
7. Javier Sotomayor of Cuba holds the high-jump record at 8 feet.

ANSWERS TO SPORTS TRIVIA

BEST BETS

Pro Basketball		
Favorite	Spread	Underdog
Wednesday, April 11, 1990		
HAWKS	7 1/2	Bucks
PISTONS	16	Nets
BULLS	6 1/2	Cavaliers
Sunday, April 15, 1990		
CELTICS	6	Knicks
Jazz	3 1/2	T'WOLVES
LAKERS	12 1/2	Rockets
Home team in CAPS		

MAGICWORD

HOW TO PLAY: Read the list of words. Look at the puzzle. You'll find these words in all directions — horizontally, vertically, diagonally, backwards. Draw a circle around each letter of a word found in the puzzle, then strike it off the list. Circling it will show a letter has been used but will leave it visible should it also form part of another word. Find the big words first. When letters of all listed words are circled, you'll have the given number of letters left over. They'll spell out your MAGICWORD.

1 DO (sol.: 9 letters)
A-Altar, Arrange, Attend; B-Band, Best man, Bless, Bride; C-Cake, Care, Catering hall, Chapel, Cheer, Church, Cocktail hour, Couple; D-Dance, Dinner; E-Flowers; G-Gather, Gown, Groom, Guests; H-Happy, Honor; I-Invite; L-Love; M-Marriage; P-Parents, Party, Photographer, Plans; R-Relatives, Rent, Rings; S-Share; T-Tables, Temple, Together, Tuxedo; V-Video; W-Wedding

This Week's Answer: MATRIMONY

EVOLSTNERAPLANS
RMFREHTAGSTSEUG
ATLEBPTARHCRUHC
CROGLWASELBATOR
AUWAAEEHAPPYONE
TOEIRLSDSCAKKEYOH
EHRRRPTDSVCNRRP
RLSRAUUDINNREAR
IIPANOXDANEAMLR
NAEMGCEBDNHGTGAG
GTTREODWCRSTOTO
HKIIDTOGETHERIT
ACVNI GDNABANGVO
LONGRYTRAPRDIEH
LCISBNAMTSBMSMSP

Would You Believe.....

Atilla the Hun died on his wedding night.

Average teas sold in supermarkets are often a blend of 20 to 30 different varieties.

An elephant's trunk can hold one and one-half gallons of water.

A Welch Rabbit has nothing to do with bunnies. It's a dish made with cheese and beer. It also is known as Welsh Rabbit.

A pound of bay leaves costs as much as \$183.

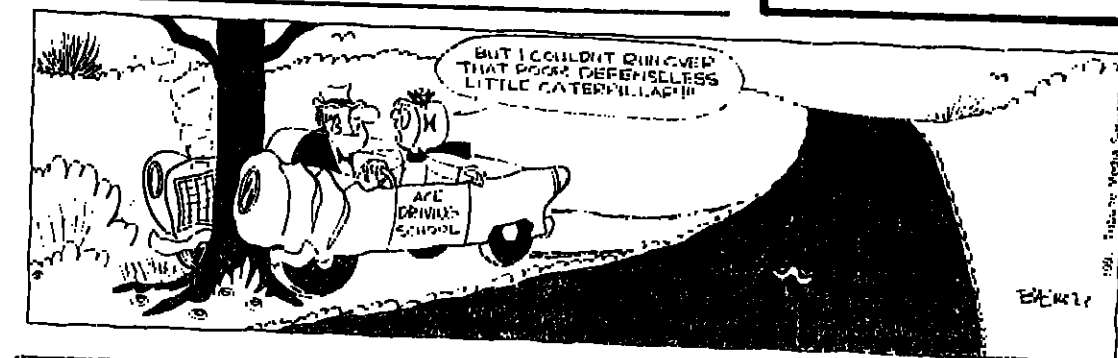
Almost every country in the world utilizes some native product to make an alcoholic beverage.

A Roman named Arpo-cras once devoured four tablecloths and a broken glass at one sitting.

A baby rattlesnake at birth has the same amount of poisonous venom as a full-grown rattler.

TOP POP ALBUMS

- Forever Your Girl, Paula Abdul, Virgin
- Janet Jackson's Rhythm Nation 1814, Janet Jackson, A&M
- Cosmic Thing, The B-52's, Reprise
- Girl You Know It's True, Milli Vanilli, Arista
- Storm Front, Billy Joel, Columbia
- Dancel...Ya Know It!, Bobby Brown, MCA
- Full Moon Fever, Tom Petty, MCA
- ... But Seriously, Phil Collins, Atlantic
- Pump, Acrosmith, Geffen
- Soul Provider, Michael Bolton, Columbia



COOKIN' GOOD

By Joy Louras Rice Pudding With Cream

I think it's time to reward yourself for keeping your New Year's resolution to stay away from tempting desserts. This creamy, lovely rice pudding will brighten anyone's day. To serve 4-6, you'll need:

- 1 cup long-grain rice
- 2 cups water
- 1 tsp. salt
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 3 cups milk
- 1/2 cup raisins
- 3 egg yolks
- 1 cup cream, light or heavy, depending on how rich you want the pudding to be
- 2 tps. vanilla extract
- Cinnamon

Combine rice, water and salt in a saucepan and simmer for three minutes. Add sugar and milk and bring to a slow simmer over low heat, stirring occasionally. Cook, uncovered, for 30 minutes or until milk is absorbed. Cool. Meanwhile, soak raisins in water until they are plump. Preheat oven to 300 degrees. Butter a 1 1/2-quart baking dish. Whisk egg yolks with cream and vanilla. (Freeze egg whites for your next angel food cake.) Combine egg yolks with cooked rice and mix well. Turn mixture into a baking dish and sprinkle with cinnamon. Bake uncovered, until pudding is set at edges, but is still creamy; about 25 minutes. (Dare I say, top with whipped cream and serve?)

ROCK TRACKS

By Joel Zarrow

Jefferson Airplane has grounded itself and there are no plans for it to take off — ever again. After a 17-year split, Grace Slick, Paul Kantner, Jack Casady, Mary Balin and Jorma Kaukonen reunited to launch a critically acclaimed album and tour last summer. But such success hasn't kept the band members from splintering off to do their own thing: Kaukonen and Casady are working together as "Hot Tuna," and Slick is actively promoting the World Wildlife Federation. And nobody's talking about the group getting back together again — ever.

OUR RATES ARE THE LOWEST IN JORDAN

SUBAIH FOR GARMENTS

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opposite the mosque
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LACOSTE, Benetton, BOSS NIKE GUCCI YSL CHANNEL, polo, addidas.

A wide variety of sports wear for all members of the family, in addition to jeans trousers and sports shoes.



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED Jordan International Rally

Persons with 4 x 4 four wheel drive vehicles are needed to help with the running of the rally on Thursday and Friday 17th & 18th May 1990.

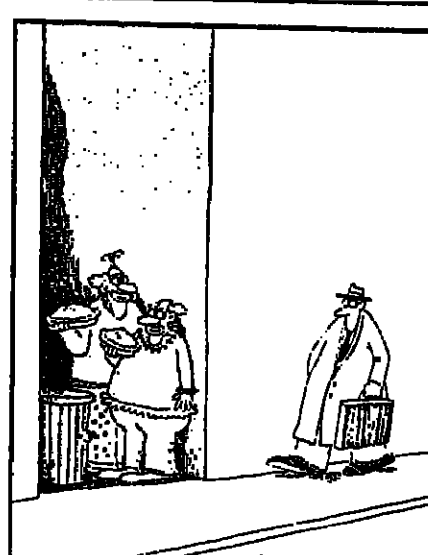
Interested parties please call
Mr. Samir Jarrar
at the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan,
Tel. 815281.

The Far Side

By GARY LARSON



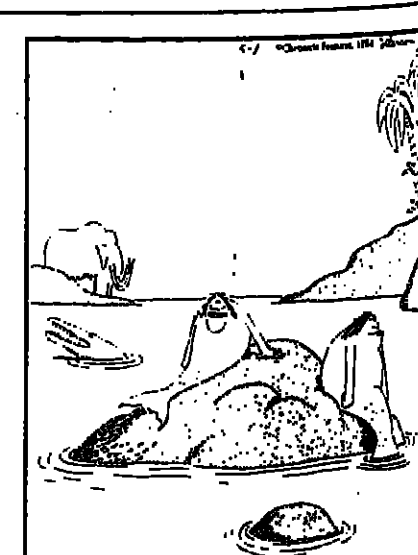
"And you call yourself an Indian!"



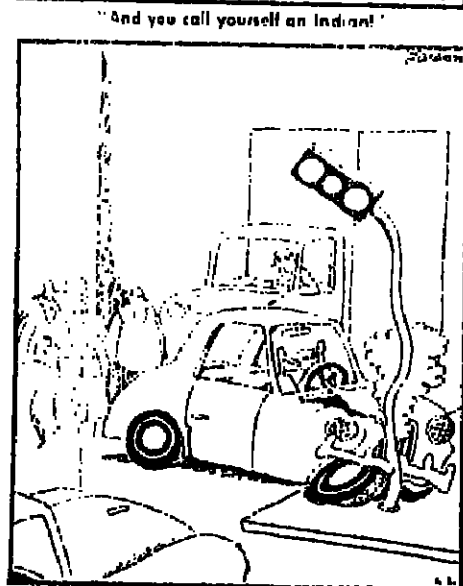
When clowns go bad



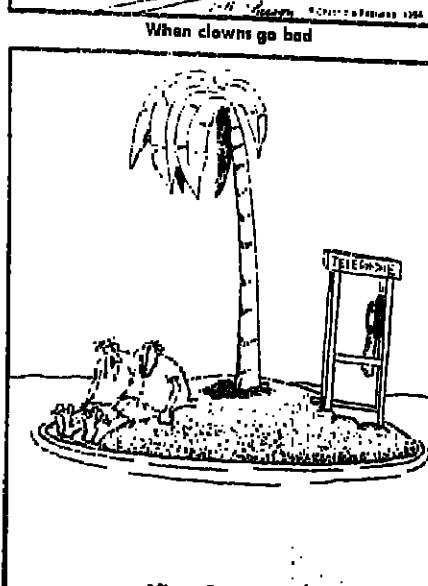
The Boy Who Cried "No Brakes"



Early Pleistocene mammals



18 THE STAR



"For the one-hundredth time in as many days... I HAVEN'T GOT A QUARTER!"



Confused by the loud drums, Roy is flushed into the net.



"Say, there's something wrong here... We have to move these things!"

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Programmes of Jordan Television from 14-20 April

ENGLISH PROGRAMME

Saturday

8:30 - **Surgical Spirit**: Surgery is a serious profession and Sheila Sabatini will not have people make fun of it. So When her eminent colleague Mr Hope-Wynne appears in a comic photograph in a national newspaper her hackles rise at once.
9:00 - **Encounter**: Presented by Rami Khouri.
10:00 - **News in English**.
10:20 - **Feature Film**: (Death of a Gun Fighter). Starring Richard Widmark and Lena Home: A western in which a small town western falls out of favour with local city councillors.



"Fifa", Monday at 9:10.

Sunday

8:30 - **Who's The Boss**: Tony decides to give his daughter, Semantha, the ultimate incentive to go to college.
9:10 - **Without Borders**.
10:00 - **News in English**.
10:20 - **Agatha Christie's Poirot**: The Veiled Lady: Another multiple mystery that yields to Poirot's wit and mental powers.

Monday

8:30 - **Empty Nest** (Comedy).
9:10 - **Fifa**: A documentary programme on the international soccer organisation.
10:00 - **News in English**.
10:20 - **Tusitala**: Episode five of the continuing story of Robert Louis Stevenson's life in the Pacific. Matala makes peace offering to his adversary, but alas, the civil war engulfs them all.

Tuesday

8:30 - **Charles in Charge** (Comedy): Charles 'tries hard', very hard, to make himself an example to the kids.
9:10 - **Scientific legacy of the Arab world** (A documentary programme).
10:00 - **News in English**.
10:20 - **In the Heat of the Night**: The Sparta jail is filled with women after the six wives of bigamist James Jefferson visit him bearing gifts of food only to become suspects when the man dies of poisoning.

Wednesday

8:30 - **Laura and disorder** (Comedy).
9:10 - **A horseman riding by** (An outbreak of romance) - Episode 3.
10:00 - **News in English**.
10:20 - **Alice to Nowhere**: The Australian outback is one of the last frontiers on earth, the fierce heat, the relentless distance between small pockets of civilisation and the loneliness stretch human endurance to breaking point. This vast spectacular landscape is the setting of a chilling story of suspense.

20 THE STAR

Thursday

8:30 - **The Cosby Show** (Comedy): Mathew resorts to witchcraft to win back his girlfriend.
9:10 - **Basketball**.
10:00 - **News in English**.
10:20 - **Movie of the week** (The Great Northfield Minnesota Raid): The story of a gang which in 1876 became a celebrity in Missouri after it tried to rob the national bank in Northfield Minnesota.

Friday

8:30 - **The Robert Guillaume Show** (Drive, he said) Episode: In this episode Ann becomes the envy of secretaries everywhere.
9:10 - **Beauty and the Beast**.
10:00 - **News in English**.
10:20 - **Quincy, Aftermath**: Jack Klugman, as Quincy, goes out to fight environmental hazards.

FRENCH PROGRAMME

Saturday

6:15 - **Cousteau: A la redécouverte du monde**: A documentary about the scientific trips Cousteau undertook around the world. This episode is on the warm basin of Mexico.
7:00 - **News in French**.
7:15 - **Sauvage et Beau**: A documentary about life of savage animals.

Sunday

4:30 - **Asterix et la surprise de César**: A cartoon for children about the adventures of two friends, Asterix and Obelix, in resisting the Roman invasion of their village.
6:00 - **Des Chiffres et Des Lettres**: A game show.
6:15 - **L'école des fans**: A programme for children hosted by Jacques Martin. His guest today is Frédéric François.
7:00 - **News in French**.
7:15 - **Aujourd'hui en France**: A cultural magazine about art in the Western world and its relation to other arts and cultures in

the the secondworld.

Monday

5:30 - **Mais on est donc passee la 7eme compagnie**: First part of the comedy feature film about the adventures of soldiers in war.
7:00 - **News in French**.
7:15 - **The weekly sports magazine**.

Tuesday

6:00 - **Des chiffres Et Des Lettres**: A game show.
6:20 - **Espace Francophone**: A documentary about French speaking countries. Today's episode is about the Dakar summit.
7:00 - **News in French**.
7:15 - **Aujourd'hui en Jordanie**: A local magazine by Saleh Madi.

Wednesday

6:00 - **La Valise en Carton (3)**: A dramatization of the Portuguese singer's life Linda de Suza. In this episode she has a child and attempts to leave Portugal for France.
7:00 - **News in French**.
7:15 - **Le cycle des Fleurs**: A documentary.

Thursday

6:15 - **Des Chiffres et Des Lettres**.
6:35 - **La Chance and Chansons**: A variety programme.
7:00 - **News in French**.
7:15 - **Science in la une**: A documentary.

Friday

5:30 - **Les barbouzes**: A French feature film starring Lino Ventura and Mireille Darc - After the death of an important arms dealer the French secret services engage one of its agents to lure his widow to sell them some important documents.
7:00 - **News in French**.
7:15 - **Portraits D'alain Cavalier** - La trempense: A documentary about the careers of women.



'Coupe de Ville'

Rating: One and a half stars

Bobby.....Patrick Dempsey
Buddy.....Arye Gross
Marvin.....Daniel Stern
Tammy.....Annabeth Gish
Betty Libner.....Rita Taggart
Uncle Phil.....Joseph Bologna
Fred Libner.....Alan Arkin

"Coupe de Ville" has a good heart and some nice moments, and would no doubt mean something to that hypothetical viewer who has never seen a movie like this before. But spare me. There is something deadening about the kind of formula picture where you know with absolute certainty what is going to happen and how and why. And "Coupe de Ville" is composed of so many formulas that they must have a template for it in screen-writing school.

This is a movie about how three brothers pick up a classic old car and drive it cross-country from Detroit to Florida so they can deliver it to their dad, who is living in retirement and wants it as a surprise present for his wife. The car is a 1954 Cadillac, but never mind; any old car will do for a cross-country odyssey of self-discovery, as they proved with the Buick in "Rain Man" and the pink Cadillac in the movie of the same name, and as they will no doubt also prove in the forthcoming movie "Ford Fairlane".

When I see an old car at the centre of a movie, warning signals go up. What does the car mean and to whom? Usually it means the filmmakers are eager to add instant nostalgia to their film, to lend it the psychic weight of an old car so that the journey can take on mythic proportions. The new cars get better mileage but, let's face it, there is something diminishing about the notion of driving cross-country on an odyssey of self-discovery in an Escort.

The movie's opening scenes show the three Libner brothers in the 1950s, at earlier ages. Already they're fighting all the time: Marvin (Daniel Stern), the oldest, a would-be disciplinarian; Buddy (Arye Gross), in the middle, the dreamer and clown; and Bobby (Patrick Dempsey), the youngest, the rebel. Then we flash forward to 1963. Marvin has just been discharged from the Air Force and has returned home to pick up a 1954 Coupe de Ville and deliver it to Florida. His father (Alan Arkin) anxiously barks instructions into the phone - he wants the car to arrive without a scratch on it. And then it gradually develops that all three brothers will be going along on the trip.

Why all three? Because wise old Arkin hopes that on the trip they will bury the hatchet, learn to accept each other's differences and start to love their brothers. And why is Arkin so concerned that this will happen? If there is one thing I know about a movie like this, it's that when a character pronounces the word "doctor," he's got a dread disease and only months to live.

The structure of the movie is standard, basic Road Pictures, with colourful characters encountered along the way. There is a romance (between Buddy and the delightful Annabeth Gish) and an encounter with a crafty old auto repairman (James Gammon, in the movie's most entertaining performance) and a lot of fights, among themselves and with others. But mostly what I remember is Daniel Stern shouting at the top of his voice, the family fights get tiresome in this movie, particularly since we know they're obligatory warm-ups for the eventual reconciliation.

For a road picture, "Coupe de Ville" has a particularly uninspired visual style. The shots are there simply to photograph the actors and locales and further the plot. Not thought is given to making them intrinsically interesting - to developing a visual strategy for the movie. And even the backgrounds could use more variety. We don't get a real sense of travelling cross-country; the film feels more like Southern locations dressed up with out-of-state road signs.

I know this is the kind of movie many directors feel they have to get out of their systems. But I wish they could complete that catharsis by watching the existing clones of this story, instead of adding one more to the list.



'DEAD POETS SOCIETY'

A RECENT Oscar nominee in several categories, including best picture, director Peter ("Witness") Weir's comedy-drama draws a wonderful performance from Robin Williams, playing an unconventional late-1950s teacher who works wonders on the students at a small private school for boys...while enraging the faculty's hierarchy.

RATING: ★★★. (PG).

12 APRIL 1990

Telephone Numbers	
Algeria.....	641271/2
Arab Republic of Yemen.....	642381
Australian.....	637246/7
Austrian Embassy.....	674750
Bahrian.....	664148
Belgian.....	675683
Canadian.....	666124
Chilean.....	661336
Cyprus Honorary Cons.....	642653
Czechoslovakian.....	665105
Danish Consulate Gen.....	622324
Finnish Consulate.....	623443
French.....	641273/4
German.....	689351
German D.R.....	819351/2
Greek.....	672331
Hungarian.....	674916
Indian.....	637262
Iraqi.....	639331
Italian.....	638185
Consulate Gen. Ireland.....	630878
Japanese.....	672486/7
Yugoslavian.....	665107
Kuwait.....	675135/8
Libyan.....	666118
Lebanese.....	641381
Moroccan.....	641451
Netherlands.....	637967/625165
Indonesian.....	828911
North Korean.....	666349
Norwegian Consulate.....	637164
Pakistani.....	622787
People's Rep. of China.....	666139
Philippines.....	645161
Polish.....	637153
Qatar.....	644331/2
Romanian.....	667738
Saudi Arabian.....	814154
South Korean.....	660745/6
Spanish.....	622140
Sudanese.....	644251/2
Swedish.....	669177/9
Swiss.....	668416/7
Syrian.....	641076
Tunisian.....	674307/8
Turkish.....	641251
United Arab Emirates.....	644369
United Kingdom.....	823100
United States of America.....	644371
USSR.....	611158
Delegation of the EEC.....	668191
UNDP.....	669194/8
UNRWA.....	669194/8
Far East Com. off. (Taiwan).....	671530
UNICEF.....	629571
Con. of Sri Lanka.....	645312

Airlines	
Arab Air Cargo.....	674191/95
Aeroflot.....	641510
Air France.....	666055/667825
Air India.....	675888/9
Air Lanka.....	655377/651799
Allitalia.....	625203
American Airlines.....	665068
Arab Wings.....	834484
Australian Airlines.....	637380/667028
Balkan Airlines.....	665909
British Airways.....	641430
Chinese Airlines.....	637380
Cathay Pacific.....	624363
Egypt Air.....	630011
Emirates Airlines.....	662141/678321
Gulf Air.....	653606/656616
Hungarian Airlines.....	639295
Iberia.....	637827/644036
Iraqi Airways.....	628596/628598
Japan Air Lines.....	630879
K.L.M.....	622175
Korean Airlines.....	676624/662236
Kuwait Airlines.....	630144
Libyan Arab Airlines.....	643831/2
Lufthansa.....	601744
Malaysian Airlines.....	639575/653446
M.E.A.....	636104
Olympic.....	630125/638433
P.A.....	625981
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The Star

Editorial & advertising telephone number: 648298

Distribution: Jordan Distribution Agency, telephone: 630191

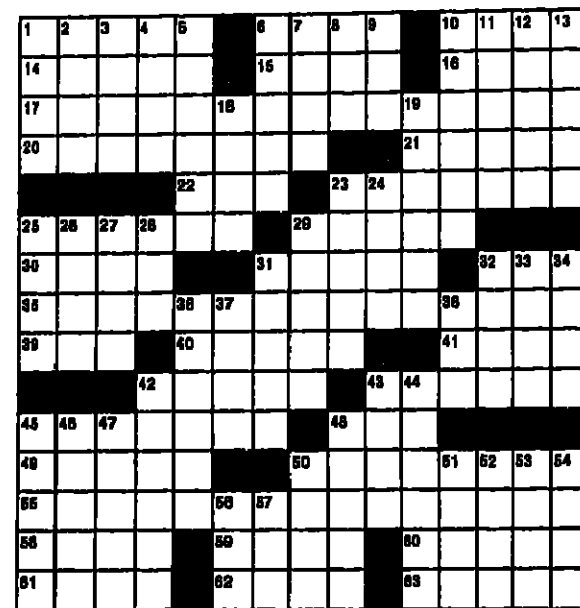
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Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 Oliver
8 Local
10 Eschew food
14 Grimace
16 Painted stick
18 Annapolis
17 Women
20 Smears on
21 Orange covers
22 Wapiti
23 On in years
25 Spinning
28 Regions
30 Villain's look
31 Slavic native
32 Moreover
35 Women
39 Theater sign

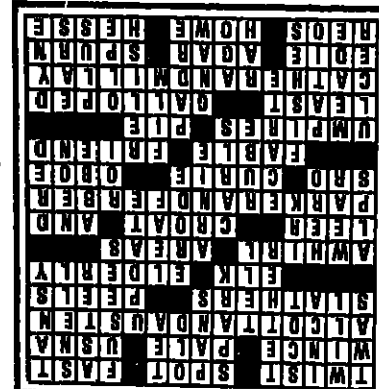


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DOWN

- 1 — the night
before...
2 Volition
3 Machu Picchu
4 Highlander
5 Leash
6 Fire speak
7 Criticizes
8 Superannuated
9 Afternoon
10 Signal flares
11 Fall bloom
12 Fishhook line
13 Aromatic herb
16 Famous archer

- 19 Remodel
23 Crumble
24 Page
25 Swiss terrain
26 Clothing
27 Girder
28 Initiate
29 A Palmer
31 Jung and
Sagan
32 Fr. clergyman
33 Sign gas
34 — Scott
36 Card game
37 Rustic
38 Louis XIV for
one



Solution

Jordan Bridge

By Ghassan Ghanem

Declarer is an opener choice!

EL-URDON CLUB held the first Mazen Ajlouny Annual Cup last November at the club premises in Jabal Weibden. A team contest was held which attracted six capable teams:
● F. Qaddoumy (S. Bilbesi-J. Zu'abi-A. Qattan)
● Y. Haddad (N. Ayoub - N. Karadshen - A. Hamarneh)
● Y. Batshon (A. Akasheh - R. Dallal - R. Qublan)
● A. Haddad (L. El-Salem - H. Jumeam - F. Jumeam)
● G. Reyat (M. Balsam - S. Zein - H. Danile)
● G. Ghanem (H. Masry - S. Barakat - M. Ghanem)

What do you bid after two passes, not vul, vs vul, opponents:

♦ - ♠ AK109762 ♦ 843 ♠ 752
The format applied was complete round Robin with 20 hands per match to qualify four teams for the semi finals with 40 hands to play and 48 more hands in the final with carry-over throughout.

Back to the hand: I opened 4♠ asking partner to transfer to 4H.

The idea of transfer is to protect partner's values, and even more, to protect his potential values.

To transfer a major at the four level is equivalent to bid that major at the same level with the additional advantage of choosing the declarer.

If you hold tenaces (values that need protection such as AQ, KJ, AJ10 combinations) then you don't transfer and bid naturally to play the hand and get the lead. If you don't hold such values then you transfer to protect your partner's potential values. You don't lose any thing, but you may gain a lot.

Some applies for 4♠ as transfer to 4H, moreover the transfer at the four level applies in situations other than the opening bid provided that it has no other special meaning previously agreed upon by the part-

nership. Back to the same hand:

Take the declarer's seat as south and decide how you are going to play the hand after the ♠ A lead:

(South) (North)
♦ J43 ♦ AK109762
♥ J85 ♥ K52
♦ K52 ♦ 843
♠ AQ43 ♠ 752

Did you make it? Then you avoided giving the lead to the east dangerous hand in order to prevent him leading diamonds through your king.

My partner discarded a club on the ♠ A! She then ruffed the spade continuation, collected trumps and finessed the ♠ Q successfully. Directly she cashed the ♠ A and ruffed the third club to establish her fourth club for a diamond discard. If the clubs were not divided then she would go back to the primitive but traditional line of playing diamond from dummy hoping that the ♠ A is on-side.

A simple but magnificent line that was admired by the kibitzers. On the other table, north opened 4♥ and the hand was doomed after the ♠ Q was led by east, the full hand was:

S - dealer ♦ -
E.W. Vul ♦ AK109762
♦ 843
♥ J85
♦ K52
♠ AQ43

Many thanks to Awwad Haddad, chief of the organising committee and Arafat Saheb for directing a successful and significant event.

JEANE DIXON'S Your Horoscope



ARIES (21 March - 19 April): Someone on the domestic scene may balk if you act too eager to make changes. Take things nice and easy. Member of opposite sex has a brilliant suggestion regarding a pet project. Group effort can move mountains, making a dream come true. Financial advice from experts merits further study. Far-off friends can help you. Enjoy a family reunion later in the week.

TAURUS (20 April - 20 May): New information turns up, helping you make a key decision. Do not expect your loved ones to always agree with each other or see things in the same light. Romance takes an interesting turn. You have a sharp eye for value now; look for shopping bargains and new ways to make money. Unfamiliar places could cause discomfort; make your plans accordingly. Take a chance on love.

GEMINI (21 May - 20 June): It is time to loosen the reins. Stop trying to control loved one's every action. You will not find financial success unless you are prepared to take risks. Quick thinking saves the day. Look not and far for good fortune this week. Luck is with you and all things are possible. Wonderful opportunities await you in romance and business. Forge ahead! A love relationship shifts gears.

CANCER (21 June - 22 July): It is fine to be tough in business so long as you are thoroughly professional. Avoid emotional scenes. Consultations can bring in extra cash. Settle up with a family member. Romance looks fine. Shared causes pay big benefits this week. A gathering at a church gives you a splendid opportunity to meet interesting people. Romance is even sweeter the second time around.

LEO (23 July - 22 Aug.): Nobody can promote the way you can. Think of retirement as a beginning, not an end. Travel enjoys favourable influences. Step aside for once and let a child learn a valuable lesson. Pampering others, especially your loved ones, could make this a terrific week. Strive for domestic stability and do what is asked of you. A small child requests a special favor.

VIRGO (23 Aug. - 22 Sept.): Answering a challenge helps you protect your financial resources. More colorful clothes make you stand out from the crowd. Go after that special assignment you want! See friends in the evening. A romantic relationship blossoms. Expect big changes and secrets that cannot be shared with others. You have a lot to discuss in private, including joint financial projects. Limit your spending.

LIBRA (23 Sept. - 22 Oct.): Use your knowledge of the past to find solutions to current problems. Take care of a financial matter before time runs out. Romance could sour unless you are willing to share your feelings. Cooperation is essential in a family matter. Your dreams and hopes are in the spotlight. Working closely together will bring success. An older person who seems bossy has good ideas.

SCORPIO (23 Oct. - 21 Nov.): Great gains are possible once you stop sitting on the fence. Make a decision and stick to it. A computer proves more useful than you anticipated. Pool your talents with those of a close friend. A desire for glamour and luxury is stronger than ever. Material possessions will not bring the peace of mind you seek. Happiness lies in creative self-expression. Share your feelings with mate.

SAGITTARIUS (22 Nov. - 21 Dec.): Your friendships are in the spotlight. Close acquaintances will join forces with you to launch a creative project. Extra revenue is a cinch. Teamwork is better than trying to go it alone. Weed out personal items and household goods that you no longer use. A sale or giveaway will result in a cleaner, better-organized home. Forget past mistakes and focus on the future.

CAPRICORN (22 Dec. - 19 Jan.): Dormant emotions spring to life for singles. Married folks find deeper fulfillment. Show more affection to a young person. Cast aside foolish pride. Reflection helps you solve a financial problem. A family outing is favoured. A trip to a spot of historical or cultural interest is both fun and educational. Your love for art or music is stimulated. A platonic relationship shifts gears.

AQUARIUS (20 Jan. - 18 Feb.): Use some elbow grease to improve run-down conditions at home. Work on a hobby that holds particular fascination for you. Family members are congenial, but may not follow your lead. A serious agreement between you and a loved one will lead to a closer alliance. Be specific when revealing your life's ambitions. A family member's reaction could amaze you. Speak from the heart.

PISCES (19 Feb. - 20 March): A loved one's health may require your attention. Parents must keep a watchful eye on their youngsters. Follow all safety rules to prevent accidents. Some news you receive this week will bring back fond memories. A new domestic agreement is vital to everyone's happiness. Be willing to make concessions about your budget and lifestyle. A sermon touches your heart, giving you new hope for the future.

THIS WEEK'S CHILDREN Like anything new, upbeat and colorful. Wise parents will not attempt to fence these Aries in. Only when they are unhampered will these youngsters be confident and creative. Lots of physical activity will help these Rams let off steam. They are born leaders. May turn to politics when they grow up. Music with a happy beat will get them on. Wood carving or ceramics will suit them to a T. Love, love, home-loving, they make wonderful spouses.

COMICS

calvin and hobbes

by WATSON

